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VOL. IX.-NO. 29.

lowa State Convention.

THE TICKET.

For Governor:

M. J. KREMER, of Scott County.

MICHAEL BRONNER,

of Adams County.

For Railroad Commissioner: NICHOLAS HEISEL, of Poweshiek County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruc-

tion:
MRS. E. PARDEE TRAVIS,
of Pottawattamie County.

Manifesto.

We, the delegates of the Socialist La-

We, the delegates of the Socialist La-ber Party of Iowa, in convention as-sembled, in the City of Clinton, wish to call the attention of the workers of this State to their miserable condition, and to the fact that in the midst of

plenty, millions of willing workers are as the verge of starvation, compelled to tramp the roads and streets of this

to tramp the roads and streets of this country in looking for work to obtain means to support themselves and families, but look in vain. Why is this? Simply because, under our present capitalistic system, it is impossible for them to compete with improved machinery, owned by private capitalists; and as long as the manufacturer finds it cheaper to use the power of machiner, he will not trouble himself about workingmen.

e7, he will not trouble himself about wekingmen.
We also wish to remind our fellow wekers of the promises made by the lapublican party. All it was necessary for them to do was to elect William Ekinley, and prosperity would come a never before. But what is the actual condition of to-day?
Illiantic corporations, under the same of trusts, are forming with a radiaty never before witnessed, and by their "economizing" and "simplifying" nethods, are throwing tens of thoughds of laborers out of work, while, on the other hand, by increasing prices to consumers, they are doubling their

to consumers, they are doubling their wrongful profits.

wongful profits.

We also wish to warn the workers against the "Anti-Trust Cry" of the Republican and Democratic parties, a cry on which they are trying to conduct the coming political battle of 1900, as being insufficient for the restoration of the contraction of the contractio

wing insufficient for the restoration of the people's patrimony, seeing that the only solution is for the people at large to OWN AND OPERATE THE TRUSTS for the benefit of the whole people, and not have them owned and operated for the benefit of a favored law as at present

w, as at present.
We also want to place ourselves on

meterd as condemning the present administration for trying to enslave and bubugate the Filippinos and Cubans, which are now struggling for their liberty as our forefathers did a century

The war with Spain was begun under false pretences, the administration lassering that it was its intention to put an end to the barbarous and inhuman struggle in Cuba in the "name of humanity," and the Government had at that time the hearty support of the whole nation. Now that this "war for meanity," is transformed into a war

humanity" is transformed into a war for the "benevolent assimilation in the name of civilization" of Spain's former

colonies, it is very different. The United States has merely taken the place of the former tyrants. It is not

he intention of this Government to ful-

its pledge, but simply to retain those countries as "colonies," to be exploited

or the benefit of American capitalists,

large standing army, which may af-awards be used very handily to bayo-wage-slaves into submission at e-Fallow WORKERS, BE-

Tollers of Iowa! We again call upon to break the chains of partyism

hich binds you to the charlot wheels

capitalism as slaves: think of the

olishness it is for a wealth-pro-ber to clect a wealth-absorber make laws for him. The time has me when the worker will necessarily to become class-conscious in poli-

as well as in economics, and join party which guarantees him the value of his labor.

cllow workers! Such a party is the

s against the wrong perpetrated on working class. It has never fal-d; it never did, and never will, sell

or Party, which raises its

VARE OF MILITARY RULE!

at the same time get an excuse for

Lieutenant-Governor:

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1899.

of children under 16 years of age in factories, stores, mills, etc., and also the enactment of a law requiring the atten-dance at school of all children, and public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., where necessary. Believing that a shortening of the workday will put more people to work, we demand a law reducing the hours

of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

Believing that life and health are more sacred than property, we demand their protection, by an efficient employers' liability law.

Believing in the integrity and honesty of the people, we demand a direct vote and secret ballot in all elections, uni-versal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex; the people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum principle. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. Election days to be legal heliduced. Election days to be legal holi-

Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspir-

acy laws.
Unabridged right of combination. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of women's wages with those of men, where equal service is performed. Abolition of the veto power wherever

it exists.

All public officers to be subject to re-call by their respective constituencies. Administration of justice to be free

Fullest measure of self-government. Abolition of capital punishment.

We demand a progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller

incomes to be exempt, and that the poll tax be abolished.

On Co-operative Colonies.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the tactics of all co-operative colonies and kindred schemes to obtain the co-

No à la Glasgow Municipalization.

WHEREAS, The S. L. P. demands the public ownership of all railroads, telephones, telegraphs, and all other means of transportation and communication; and,

WHEREAS, Certain middle class politicians and capitalists are advocating government ownership of all so-called natural monopolies (à la Glasgow), to deceive the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates of this convention declare themselves di-rectly opposed to such middle-class and ements, as not beneficial to the working class; and further be it

RESOLVED. That we urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth to all public services, and particularly insist upon the following demands:

Election by the employees of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers, not elected by a gen-

eral vote of the people;

A minimum salary, supplemented by an equal distribution of a portion of the surplus which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corpora-

Another portion of the surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief for the sick employees of the State; the remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the saving permanently ef-fected by mechanical and other improvements.

Connecticut Elections.

NEW LONDON, Ct., Oct. 5 .- The Socialist Labor Party vote in the town elec-tion of New London, on the 2nd of this month, was 94. Last year there were cast only 24 votes. Since last year, what with the organization of the dockmen into the Alliance and the straightforward Party agitation, a new spirit is clearly beginning to be felt. It has manifested itself within these few months in an increased poll of 70, and will manifest itself increasingly in the right direction. We stand here straight as a pike; no gammon for us.

ROCKVILLE, CT., Oct. 6 .- The S. L. P. vote in the town election of the 2nd instant, fell below the poll of the last election. We had 156 votes; last time we had 270. This was partly due to our own fault, and partly to a combination

of unfortunate circumstances. It was our own fault that we did not start in earlier. We began within only two weeks of election day. But, even so, had we not had particular bad luck in securing speakers, we might have made up for that. Our bad luck on this head was most signal at our large meet-ing for September 30th. We telephoned to Bridgeport and Springfield for speakers, but all were engaged, and Comrade Curran, of Providence, who had been secured, was, by unforeseen circum-stances at the last moment, prevented from coming. The large meeting, advertise I for 7.30 p. m., waited till nearly 9 p. m., and then dispersed.

Hereby a golden opportunity was lost. A taxation campaign was on tapis, by mutual agreement, between the Demo crats and Republicans, both of whom were weeping about how the small property-owners were ground down by taxes, and a "Citizens' League Club" acted as the chief humbug in the show But all is not lost. We spread considerable literature; some education was had; and, with the experience made this time with speakers, we shall be more careful next time to make timely pro-

Thrilled by the Principles of the Revolution.

Under the Auspices of the Vancouver General Laborers (Local Alliance 250 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance), the Biggest Labor or Political Meeting of the Place is held, with Comrade Thos. A. Hickey as the Speaker-Old Trade Unionism Triturated in the Presence of Dumbfounded Fakirs-New Trade Unionism Cheered to the Echo, and Cheered Again.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28 .-- Hickey's meeting for the Alliance here last night was a success, both in number, enthusiasm and results. It laid the foundations broad and deep for the school of New Trades Unionism in this part of the International Capitalists' Dominion, and thus for organic Socialism.

We hired the City Market Hall, the largest in the city, and Hickey spoke for an hour and three-quarters ato a proletarian audience of 1,500, there as-

Comrade Macdonald, organizer of Section Vancouver, S. L. P., was in the chair, and after the reading of our Declaration of Principles, Hickey got to

briefly reviewed the history of British, or Old Trades Unionism, and then brought down to date a sketch of the suicidal policy of that school. He took up the four leading principles of the pure and simplers, viz.:

1. No politics in the Union.

2. Fight Capital with Capital.
3. The Capitalist is entitled to a share of the product of the working class

4. The aristocracy of labor.

With many apt illustrations he clinched each point, and showed the absolute failure of this survival of a past and gone period in the history of the

Taking up the principles of the Al-

1. We must have politics in the Unions, but only the politics of the working class. We must fight the capitalist class

with our strong arm, the political power, as well as with our weak arm, the economic power.
3. The parasitic Capital Class is not

entitled to one single, solitary cent of the product of the working class.

4. There is no "aristocracy of labor." Accordingly, the proper course to pursue is organizing for our material interests in line with the revolutionary proletariat of all countries, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trades and Labor Al-

The largest audience in the history of political meetings in Vancouver ap-

The fakirs were there of various sorts and conditions, but not one had the courage to defend their out-of-date tactics. They took their slaps in the face without a word and walked out at the end of the meeting like whipped

Hickey's visit has done the cause great good. We appreciate the action of the Washington State Committee, S. L. P., giving us one of his dates.

After the meeting, we sold 93 copies "Tragic Pages," and took up a collection of \$16 towards the expenses of the meeting.
We then adjourned to the S. L. P.

clubhouse, where we resolved into an impromptu meeting for information and discussion on party and Alliance matters, with Comrade Evans in the

Comrade Hickey, by request, gave a history of the "Volkszeitung" in New York, and it was made very plain to us what we had suspected before, viz., that middle-class and the most con-temptible of material interests are back

of the action of the slobs The account of Harriman's repaint-ing the S. L. P. wagon as a phonograph agency, and other attempts to gag the Party in 'Frisco, came as a surprise to us, together with Simon's attempt to palm off his "Socialist Crusader" gold brick on the Party. We now see clear-er than ever that the S. L. P. must be constantly on the watch if it wishes to hew a straight and clean path for the Revolution. The cleared up some misapprehension, and the Alliance, backed by the Party, as well as the Party backed by the ance, are more fully determined on a straight fight with the fakirs in the Trade Union as well as the political movement. Those who do not like this stand have got to lump it. It is an absolute necessity that Socialists get into the every-day class struggle and guide it so that it may be an adjunct, stepping stone and aid to the Social Revolution

The Socialist movement has got to either control and guide the Trade Union movement, or pure and simple Trades Unionism will dominate the So-cialist movement. Ample proof of this is seen in the fight of the "Volkszei-

tung" against the Party.

Next week L. A. 250 will have its delegates in the local Trades Council to fight the fakirs down and out-"boring from within as well as without."

Comrades of the S. L. P. everywhere,

organize the Alliance; it will help you in your fight with the frauds now mis-leading the Trade Unions, and speed the day when the American and Canadian proletariat shall be found in line with our Comrades in Europe, marching with steady step to the Social Revolu-

THE RACES.

What it is That is Actually Competing for the Cup.

To Outwa-d Appearance English Ya htmanship has Challenged American Yachtmanship, and the Contest Seems to be: Which is the Better !- In Fact, However, the Contest is Between the Skinmanship of a British Capitalist and the Skinmanship of an American Ditto - The Telescope Turned on the Sources from which Lord Lipton, Shamrock's Owner, Derives the Wealth to Yachton.

London, England, Oct. 1 .- The papers indicate that the excitement is great in America over the coming races for the America's cup; they also indicate that Lord Lipton, the owner of the challenger, has become a central figure in American social and sporting circles. We here in England, knowing Lord Lipton, can, from the known, form some idea of the to us unknown, to wit, the element that is lionizing him. It is also certain that our American comrades are, inversely, able to draw some conclusions regarding Lord Lipton from their knowledge of who it is that is lionizing him. For all that, a few details on Lord Lipton will not be amiss.

Lord Lipton is a déclassé Lord. He has lost only the virtues of the feudal master, and he has acquired only the vices of the capitalist extortionist. Lord Lipton has a factory in Dublin for canning fruit, another factory here in London for packing cocoa, chocolate, and tea. In Dublin, Lord Lipton made his mark for using rotten fruit, and there and here he is celebrated as a hard-hearted grinder of the faces of the poor. His yacht "Shamrock" may look beautiful to the naked eye. Armed how-ever with information as to whence the wealth came that fashioned her comely shape and rigged her elegant rigging, that yachting wonder may not look so beautiful, after all.

In the London warehouses of Lord Lipton; located in the City Road, there are about 1,400 employees of both sexes and all ages. The average number of hours these wage-slaves are made to work is 55 a week. The wages of the girls average about 7s. per week. In the cocca and chocolate department the wages of the men vary from 15s. to 24s. per week. The general conditions are most harsh, a perpetual surveil-lance and petty tyranny prevailing. We can give instance after instance which will show that the general state-ment given above is correct. The two following will perhaps be sufficient:—
(a) A man worked 198% hours in four weeks, for which he received the sum

of £3 14s. 6d. of £3 14s. 6d.

(b) A case borne out by the wages' sheet of the firm for the week ending June 8th this year. The wages of this man were 18s. for 55 hours' work. Owing to the Royal opening of a hospital in the neighborhood of the warehouses. the employees of this firm were treated to a halfday at their own expense. Reto a holiday at their own expense. Result—8½ hours enforced short time, leaving a balance of 15s. 2d. for a week's work. Rent of two rooms oc-cupied by this man, 6s. per week, leav-ing 9s. 2d. for himself and family to

exist upon until next pay day.

When the men first began to organize, there were a large number of them who were in receipt of the small sum of 18s, for 55 hours' work, and at the present time there are some six men, ages varying from 20 to 40 years, employed in the coopers' department at marking, scraping, and carrying the tea chests downstairs and distributing them to the girls to pack, for which they receive the varying amounts of 13s. to 18s. per week as wages; 13s., 18s., 20s., or even 22s, per week is not enough for men to live in anything like decency in London. Now that the men are at tempting to organize, they are being the insidious dismissal of mer that it is known are taking a leading part in the movement, notwithstanding the fact that the secretary of he com-pany has pledged his word that no man in the employ of the firm would be victimized for anything he might do outside working hours. The pressure put upon the girls is enormous. Girls who are known to be members of the union are being dismissed for petty faults, faults that to any reasonable person are no faults at all. Attempts are being made everywhere to prevent employees joining the union, and so keep them on the old conditions of abject slavery.

It may be argued that the firm can-not afford to pay better wages for this class of work, but how would such a class of work, but now would such a statement compare with the actual facts? The statistics prove that these are the lowest rates paid in the trade in London. One firm, who claims to sup-ply one-ninth of the tea drunk in this country, give the average working hours of their employees for last year at 48½ per week, and no laborer ever starts for this firm at less than sixpence per hour, the recognized minimum rate for unskilled labor in London. Another well-known firm pays its girls 15s. per week, and only works them 45 hours per week, for the same class of work that Lipton pays 7s. and works

the girls 55 hours for.

Such are the wages paid by a company whose chairman is a philanthropist, giving away his thousands of pounds for Jubilee dinners, etc. If this gentleman values public opinion, one

would think that he would have no wish that the employees of the firm in which he gained his vast fortune should be he gained his vast fortune should be treated worse than men engaged in similar work elsewhere. It is not so, however. The matter has been brought before the notice of the firm, who have refused to make any alterations, and refuse to meet and talk over the matter with the representatives of the men with the representatives of the men. There is one way in which they could be compelled to reverse this decision, and that is by the men striking the shop. This they do not wish to do, unless compelled, as it is impossible for them to have prepared for such as them to have prepared for such an emergency earning the low rate of wag-es that it is shown above they receive. The men had faith in the firm. The believed that when the representations were made on their behalf that the firm would be ready to discuss their griev-ances, and possibly find a remedy for them. Now this faith and belief has been rudely shattered.

Thus it is evident that what is es sentially about to be raced for in American waters is not the trophy of pre-eminence in yachting, but the palm of pre-eminence in exploiting the work-ing class, and turn their very marrow into matter for idle specific into matter for idle sport.

Rumor has it—and a not unlikely rumor it is—that the Welssinger To-bacco Co. was refused admission by the Tobacco Trust, because the Company was discovered padding its stock. Now the Company is affecting indignation at the "Octopus" and at its "crushing the consumer."

This year's "Independent Labor Parof New York has landed more speedily than all its likes heretofore into the ash-barrel of both the capitalist parties; and the delegates to its "convention" have, more speedily than ever before, roundly denounced one another and proved that, from the start, they were for sale.

Has this "Independent Labor Party' for that reason lived in vain?—No!

It has contributed its share to establish the facts:

1o. That when pure and simple labor fakirs cry "No Politics in Unions!" they do not mean what they seem to mean, but mean no bona fide Labor Politics 20. That there is no possibility of

consolidating the working class except upon the sound, because outspokenly revolutionary, platform of working class interests.

Thus, like measels and New England rum, even "Independent Labor Parties" have their mission in the scheme of Nature.

While boycotts by the Working Class against the Capitalist Class are declared unconstitutional, boycotts by one set of capitalists against another set, are upheld by the Courts—especially when these Courts belong by stockholding, job-holding, or other ties, to the boycotting set boycotting set.

Several merchants of the West have Several merchants of the West have begun a fight on the Burlington Railroad as a result of what is called the "Omaha differential." The fight has taken the form of the "plain," "low," "vulgar" boycott, and it is being ENFORCED by the Courts. The judges of the Jackson County Court, sitting in Kansas City, instructed the Sheriff that so long as the boycott against the Burso long as the boycott against the Burlington road was in force he must not travel over that road in taking insane persons to the State asylum in St

Harry Weissinger, of Louisville, Ky., Tobacco Company fame, is for William Jennings Bryan on the Trust Question and for William McKinley on the Mo-ney Question. In that way he expects to catch the gudgeons agwin'

The development of the pure and simple trade union movement is bringing out more and more the leading feature of such organizations, to wit, the feature of being a band against the working class and an appendage of the capitalist exploiter. This is shown by the "unions" just organized in the Street Cleaning Department of this

The street cleaners, including driv ers, hostlers, and sweepers, organized into four local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, with the regulation that no strike is ever to be ordered by them; if a strike should break out, all those participating in it are to be discharged; once discharged they can not be re-employed except at the reduced salaries which newly employed men receive for the first year.

The situation is obvious: A labor fakir has been employed by Tammany Hall to "organize" the men, and they "organized," not as a body of men intelligently participating in the class struggle; not even as a body of men UNintelligently participating in the class struggle; but as men, thoroughly beaten, who enter with their vanquisher into a compact, under which THEY are allowed to live,—AND SIGN THE COMPACT!

The labor fakir in this case will get if he has not yet, a political job to keep him solid, and he will have charge of the political conscience of his rank and

When this "pure and simple" development has reached this point, there is nothing that can oust the miscreant fakir but an extensive class-conscious organization of the workers and such political activity as will prove that the fakir is not earning, can no longer earn his wages of sin.

Supporters of the Socialist Labor Party in Whitman and North Abington will greatly help the Party work by communicating with Jer. O'Fihelly, Abington, Mass.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

To a Capitalist Would-be Bamboozeler.

The Harry Weissinger Tobacco Co. of Louisville, Ky., Having Issued a Circular to the Unions of that City Urging them to Chew its Tobacco on the Ground of its Being "Union Tobacco" and "Not in the Trust", Receives from the Broommakers' Union a Stiff and Intelligent Answer-No Capitalist Humbug to be Swallowed-The Time for Straight Language is on.

Louisville, July 31, 1899; Harry Weissinger Tobacco So., City: Dear Sir,-Yours of the 5th instant

at hand, and contents carefully noted. I beg leave to inform you of the spirit with which your letter was received. The only favor you ask is that we buy Union label tobacco, which we will certainly do; and to which end we believe every Union man is obligated. It is the duty of every Union man to patronize the Union label wherever he can, whether he be advised, requested to do so, or not. We think anyone who has any knowledge whatever of the methods of procedure and action of trades. unionism, pure and simple, must certainly know this from the fact that past events have proved conclusively that the label is their only weapon at present. The boycott has been declared unconstitutional; the strike is an utter failure, being crushed every time by military power, if necessary, and where it is not necessary, competition amongst the workers for jobs is so keen, by reason of the displacement of such a vast army of workers by improved machin-ery that their places are in many in-stances filled without any commotion whatever by this eager multitude that wants to work. The ones that work the cheapest get the jobs. So much, so good. I think I have shown that the label is indisputably the only weapon of trades unionized the second sec of trades-unionism pure and simple at the present time. Now let me return to your letter of request and advice. It shows one of two things, or both: First, the evolution of competition has placed your firm in the attitude of a drowning man grasning for streams

has placed your firm in the attitude of a drowning man, grasping for straws in a last endeavor to save himself. What competition has done for the working class, it is also doing for the small manufacturers, and you certainly ought to see the evil of competition in your class, as we do in ours. It is destructive, wasteful, cruel, planless, and rightfully belongs to a past age. With all the misery of the present, produced by the competitive system; with the incon-sistencies of this planless and cruel social arrangement in view, we certainly do most heartily welcome any feasible proposition for the abolition of the

The Trust, while at present a great evil and hardship upon the public, is a blessing, in so far as it teaches us the possibility of a co-operative ar-rangement; which can be sufficiently broadened to destroy competition in all industries, and then actually na-tionalize the interests of all produc-

We believe this the only solution of the great class-struggle going on the world over; and to this end shall direct all our efforts, political and otherwise. It is the competitive system that has made the questions of the day, and we have the why should we land our efforts. should we to perpetuate such a damnable that has made us wage-slaves, far worse even than the negro-slaves of the past decade? The wage-slave of to-day will starve, if he does not work, whereas it was to the interest of the negro slave owner to properly feed and care for his slaves, whether working or not, as they were his property; and, if they died, it meant a loss of so much to him; whereas, if a wage-slave of today starves, his employer loses nothing. With all this in view, we ask, Why should we interest ourselves to the perpetuation of the present social system, as advised by you? Secondly:—You might not be such a

small potato as picture No. 1. May be that you would appreciate it, if the working people would, through their organizations and otherwise, boost your business sufficiently to be recognized by the Trust as being a powerful fac-tor, and probably bring the Trust to your figures, which may have been too high heretofore; but which they would be willing to pay, after your business has been swelled to an abnormal condition, through the union-label; your to-bacco being "eligible" to bear the same,

through the payment of dues, by persons probably not drawing much more on pay-day than their dues.

I do not infer that you pay small wages, compared with other factories; nor do I infer that the Tobacco Workers' Union has a lower wage-scale, than they might be able to enforce; but I make the point that the competitive system, which you urge us to perpetuate, has brought wages down to such a level that one is hardly justified in setting aside something for any other purpose but actual living expenses. We think furthermore, that such advise coming from a firm whose President, if not personally interested in the organization of a certain Trust, his services were at least in demand to formulate plans for one, which is in itself the strongest evidence of his knowledge of the powers and aims of

Continued on page 3.)

to any other party. Its foundation in to any other party. Its foundation Knowledge and Science; its motto is: One for all, and all for one." Therete, we ask you to join the Socialist abor Party, to study its principles, and the state of the science of the scien vote for your emancipation from State Platform.

Recognizing the fact that our public ads and rivers are in bad condition. e demand that the Legislature of the take the necessary steps at the arisest moment to improve them, and

the give employment to the unemployed at fair wages.

Recognizing the evils which flow from child-labor and its companion, ignorance, we demand the enactment of a state law prohibiting the employment careful next time to make that; yet visions.

Nobody here is discouraged.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

THE PEOPLE.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are neclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,831
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	88,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	

What is life for but to be lived? And how can he be said to live his life, who lives not up to his full ideals.

TWO SHOTS.

Now that the Dewey days, with their gala and enthusiasm, are over, the public mind may have sobered down enough to consider seriously what it is that really happened at Manila on May 1, '98.

In the history of our country, two epoch-marking shots were fired. One was fired at Lexington, last century; the other was fired in Manila Bay, last Both resounded around the year. world. At both the world was startled: Both announced the entry on the stage of history of a new element, a new nation, that all others and the world's history had to reckon with.

At Lexington, a hundred years ago, the rattle of musketry proclaimed that colonial America severed the navelstring that connected it with feudalism. and entered upon the era of capitalism; in Manila Bay, last year, the cannon from the Olympia proclaimed that plutocratic America severed the navelstring that connected it with capitalist conservatism.

At Lexington the rattle of musketry marked time for the start of the race between individual efforts in production; the cannon from the Olympia marked time that the race was closed, when ne individual effort in production could any longer avail.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry heralded the advent upon the stage of history of a nation of self-supporting citizens; the cannon from the Olympia proclaimed that era to be over.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry ushered in national conservatism and exclusivism; the cannon from the Olympia tore exclusivism to shreds and thundered midst the internationally warring nations the fact of the arrival of a new and mighty force on the

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry marked out the field for internal struggle: the cannon from the Olympia broke through those boundaries and extended them to the confines of the

In short, the musketry at Lexington announced the birth of a social-economic revolution; the cannon from the Olympia proclaimed that revolution complete, thereby heralding the approach of the next-the SOCIAL REV-OLUTION of our own day.

This is the meaning of the event that occurred in Manila Bay, on May 1, '98; and as such, as a milestone that points with certainty to the imminence of the culminating Revolution of all Revolutions-the Social Revolution, that will give birth to the Socialist Republicit may well be hailed with joy.

The first legal execution for "highway robbery" in the country occurred last month. Suggestively enough it oc-curred in the State of Virginia. Virginia thus illustrates both ends of the principle, that want and fear of want are crime-producers; hence, that not the criminal is guilty but the social sys-tem in which he lives and that visits

upon him its own sins. Virginia is pre-eminently that State whose early settlement was made by convicted highwaymen of England, whose sentence was commuted to de-portation to the "Virginias," and who, enabled to make a living here, devel-oped into exemplary manhood. Since then Virginia has rounded the circle. She is now where her old founders England; and, accordingly, the ghastly criminal code of old England is re-introduced in her confines, punishing with death the robbers that she herself

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

There is at least one paper in Ohio that does not bend before the fraudblast of "Golden Rule Jones." That is the Lima, O., "People's Advocate." It neatly disposes of one of Ralph Beaumont's typical windy speeches in favor of said Jones with these wise observations:

Now, in our opinion, while it is well that the people of a State should elect a Governor to see that the laws are justly administered, the great need of the people just at present is to have just laws to be administered. What good will it do the people to simply elect a Governor, unless the legislature is in

sympathy with the masses and enacts laws in their interests? What we want to do, if we are to be emanelpated, and the initiative and referendum principle is to become opera-tive, is to elect legislators who will vote for a law giving the people a right to vote as to whether this or that measure shall become

a law.

No Governor should make a law (that function the people should perform), and if Mr.
Jones should be elected Governor, what else
can he do under his oath of office other than
to enforce the laws now on the statute books
and in, conformity with the decisions of the

and in conformity with the decisions of the courts?

The Socialist Labor Party not only offers the popple a chance to elect a Governor, but a legislature which will make laws in the interest of the masses and give them the initiative and referendum so that they may do away with the unjust laws now on the statute books and overthrow court-made laws. Speakers for both dominant old parties may whoop and how how they love the people and tell them they should make their own laws, but in fact the capitalist beneficiaries only desire to catch votes so they may retain the present unjust social system. If you would emancipate yourselves, vote the entire Socialist Labor tiekt. It is the only remedy you now have.

The pricking of the Ralph Beaumont bubble by this passage is only incidental: the passage pricks and lets the wind especially out of the fraud-bubble of "Golden Rule Jones."

The City Council, Cork, Ireland, and particularly its so-called "Labor members," are raked over the coals in excellent fashion by the Dublin, Ireland, 'Workers' Republic." The Council rescinded the "Fair Wages" clause in all city contracts on the ground that, if the Fair Wages clause was insisted on, it would close all the factories in the county inside of twelve months. With this bit of capitalistic and pure and simple wisdom for its text, our Irish colleague, the "Workers' Republic." says:

This is as much as to say that the factories of Ireland are dependent upon the systematic underphying of their employés, and that if they were to pay what is known as a "Fair Wage" they would speedily be ruined. Remember, a Fair Wage, as here understood, means nothing more that the wage established as a standard by trade-union effort in the district.

It is not an ideal ware, nor even necessarily

in the district.

It is not an ideal wage, nor even necessarily a high wage.

It may even be a starvation wage.

It is only "fair" in so far as it is the standard agreed upon between the trade union and the majority of the employing class.

Therefore, when the Cork City Council thus rescinded the resolution enforcing a fair wage, they were virtually declaring the standard wage of the district to be too high, and therefore inviting every employer in the city to refuse to continue paying that wage to their employés.

fore inviting every employer in the city to refuse to continue paying that wage to their amployés.

The whole disgraceful performance is a confirmation of the truth I have we often pointed out, that the employing class are the most immediate enemies of the Irish workers, and that until we have mustered up courage and acquired knowledge enough to drive this home-breed of tyrants from public life we need not delude ourselves with the hope that the gates of national emancipation will ever open to us. The English oppresser, indeed! Why, here are Irishmen—rulers elected by Rebel Cork—openly declaring that the prosperity of Ireland depends upon the robbery of her working class, and that to insist upon a Fair Wage being paid would ruin the country.

But I have every hope that the working men of Cork will, at next election, remember the men who thus trampled upon the political and social rights of the laborer.

Therefore, let the Socialist Republic be your watchword; the tools to those who use them, the product to the producers.

The Socialist Republic! What does that mean?

It means that the industries of Cork shall

the product to the producers.

The Socialist Republic! What does that mean?

It means that the industries of Cork shall be owned by the people of Cork, that the organized trades of Cork find in their own ranks men to undertake all the managerial work and superintendence of those industries, that you, the workers, could elect suitable men to suce positions, and having elected them would serve under them as zealously as you now serve the slave-driving foreman of a private employer; that therefore the capitalist is unnecessary, and the profits he now absorbs could be retained for the use of the workers—to whom they properly belong.

And that, freed from the necessity of maintaining this idle and superfluous class, the length of the working day could be easily cut in half, while the remuneration for your toil might be multiplied fourfold.

That no one should want, that none should be overworked, that none should live in insolent idleness, that man should no longer prey upon his fellow man, that justice will be realized.

That productive property—all property held for profit—should be made the public property of the community, State or City, and co-operatively operated by the labor of the adult population, under whatever rules they themselves might like to frame for their own guidance.

That is Socialism, in brief. Not so awful,

That is Socialism, in brief. Not so awful,

s it?
But the mere advocacy of it would frighten one reforms out of the master class than all he speeches you could make about the rights

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wisconsin Weekly" publishes with many words of praise a speech by a colored professor, Booker F. Washington, on the "Negro Question," so called. This is a pasge from the speech:

I confess that my heart is greatly and constantly troubled by the large number of negro boys and men who stand in idleness about the streets of our cities and towns. The negro is toe poor to be idle.

How true it is that the slave must himself free himself is being made clearer day by day by the utterances of such misleaders in the ranks of the colored man, as this professor. Others may give a lift, but if the slave does not himself take a hand in his liberation, by cementing the work done by others in his behalf, all that is done FOR him will be lost again BY him. Freed by others from chattel bondage, the negro did not develop out of his own race the elements to cement that freedom. When men of his race can utter such arrant nonsense as this colored professor does; when men of his race can, as the professor does, give utterance to such mischievous economics as his words imply, and not a colored paper in the land to raise its voice in protest, the mystery of the negro's continued degradation ceases to be a mystery, and one understands how true were the dying words of Fred Douglas that the negro's condition was now tangibly worse than when he was a

Fortunately, however, for the negro, the course of social evolution eliminates the race question, and the negro is now absorbed into the Social Question, no longer as a negro, but as a wage slave. This is his opportunity. With the race question left out, the negro wage-slave's fellow wage-slaves of all other races in the land now take him by the hand, and, making common cause with him, protest emphatically against the blatant professor's capitalistic libel, implied in his excitement about the negro's being "too poor to be idle." The negro's idleness is not of his own free will. He does not stand idle on the streets because he is lazy. He stands idle for the same reason that white workingmen are standing idle. He stands idle because he is a wage-slave, and as such is thrown out of work by the machinery of work which he, together with his fellow wage-slaves of all colors have produced, but which the capitalist class has robbed them all of.

The idleness of the negro is enforced like the idleness of the white wagesiave. Theirs is ONE, a common cause Wiping away the Capitalist System, the overthrow of the Capitalist Class with the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party; -thereby the purging of society, cleansing it of the pestiferous breed of the Professor-Booker-F.-Washingtons of all colors.

The comments made by the Saint-Claude, France, "Jura Socialiste" on the crocodile tears shed by the French capitalist class, together with its politicians, on what they call the "unjust aggression of England in South Africa," applies exactly to the crocodile tears shed by our American expansionists on the same subject. The "Jura Socialiste" says:

What is really drole and amusing is to watch What is really drole and amusing is to watch
the elements that have applianted the French
conquest of Tunis and Madagascar, affect indignation at the colonial policy of England,
which accomplishes on a large scale and dexterously that which our own government does
on a small scale and maladroitly.

All the criminations that may be formulated
against the barbarous policy of England, may
fitly decorate the most "brilliant" names of
the French capitalist politicians.

It takes the Capitalist Class of America to reconcile the criminal treatment it is according to the Filipinos with tears for the Boers.

Among the labor-fleecing New York capitalists and politicians is one Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont. He occupies a place in the front rank of the combination of politician-capitalists; and he owns a paper, "The Verdict." Ostensibly the paper is in the field to down the "grinding monopolists" and the "rascal politicians." This sort of papers and capitalists is a new departure in American "journalism" and in American capitalistic chicanery. Of the many odd instances in which such papers try to win the public, the below table giving the share of Labor and the share of Capital in several lands, and published in "The Verdict," is so far the

Country.	Capital	L	bor
Italy			49
Austria			36.
Switzerland			34.
Spain			32.
Russia			31.5
France			22
Germany			26.1
	73.3		26.
			25.
United States			17.

Who, what workingman, would not now give his heart to this Belmont? Here is this Belmont himself putting black upon white the fact that the American workingman is the most skinned, the American capitalist the biggest skinner of all on earth. Here it is, black on white, that, of the proceeds of labor, the worker gets only 17.5 per cent., while the idle capitalist comes off with a loot of 82.5. Can the man who conveys such information be otherwise than a friend?

The Labor Movement in American has no more dangerous reef to weather than the reef of the Oliver-Hazzard-Perry-Belmonts;-the labor fleecers who, realizing that it is now no use any longer to conceal the exploitations of capitalism, seek to escape the consequences of the discovery, by themselves publishing the damaging facts, thereby catching the ears of the workers; and thereby preventing such information to enter those ears as will show the way to stop capitalist thievery.

The Socialist cannot shout too loud; he has an awful loud wind to shout against

An incident last week in one of the criminal courts in this city comes in timely to furnish humble, yet corroborative, proof of the justice of the inscription borne by the magnificent allegorical picture on Socialism and Militarism in the latest issue of the Rome, Italy, "L'Asino."

A young fellow was tried for robbery; the proofs of his guilt were, as admitted by one of the jury, complete; indeed, the stolen property was found in his boots; and yet, upon the first ballot, the jury unanimously declared him not guilty. How was this? As one of the jury himself put it: "It came out in the trial that he was an apprentice on board the American squadron that smashed Cervera."

The inscription that accompanies L'Asino's allegory is:

"Militarism" and "Socialismt...—Behold two irreconcilable foes. The former is the carrier of Crime, of Disorder, of Misory, of Retrogres-sion: the latter is the harbinger of Innocence, of Peace, of Happiness, of ever grander Progress.

The recent war has done untold harm to the morale of our country. It has incited and fostered the spirit of blackguardism with its accompaniment of crime. Our "heros" have scented blood and booty; and not a few of them are continuing the pursuit ashore,-as the criminal in this case; and our people, having admired our "heros," are ready to produce juries that acquit them though guilty.

"L'Asino's" cartoon is matchless.

OHIO, ATTENTION!

Circular of the State Committee, S. L. P., to the Sections and Members.

Under the heading "A Plain State ment of Facts." the bogus S. L. P. State committee of this State has sent out a circular "to the members of the Social-ist Labor Party of Ohio," which so abounds in misrepresentations and mis-leading statements that it calls for a correction on our part, and we now do so, though it is not with pleasure that we call to account men with whom we have hitherto been connected in friendcomradeship.

Were it not for the fact that most of the members of the S. L. P. always took little interest in the internal affairs of our Party, mistakenly believing it to be enough to agitate, the trouble now inside of the S. L. P. could have been avoided, at least locally.

Therefore, in order to explain mat-

ters, we must cite a little history, so that members outside of Section Cleve land can have a better understanding of

the situation here,

Karl Ibsen, formerly editor of the
Cleveland "Volksfreund," was the principal instigator of the trouble here. This man had always been a stout supporter of the tactics of the S. L. P., and especially an ardent admirer of Com-rades De Leon and Vogt, the Editors of of the Party organs. On more than one occasion he called De Leon "the Lassalle of America," and of Vogt he always claimed that he was the clearest So-cialist in the Party. But alas! how vanity, conceit and individual material inests often change opinions is clearly shown in this instance. Ibsen wrote a pamphlet about the tactics in the S. L. P., had it translated by F. M. Gessner, of Pittsburg, who added all statistical figures, so that it became a joint prod-uct of Ibsen and Gessner. When a copy of it was presented to the National Excutive Committee and De Leon, it failed to get their approval in those passages that dealt with the Trades Union and "reform" movements, these tot being in beginning in the second seco not being in keeping with the Party's

did not treat other Comrades with due consideration," etc., etc.

Some four or five months ago Ibsen stated to Comrade Christlansen that he expected to become a member of the N. Y. "Volkszeitung" staff, and that he would let us know in time (meaning the officers of the "Velksfreund" Publishing Association), so we could se-cure another Editor. If we consider Ibsen's attitude taken in the recent shake-up in the S. L. P., this is very significant. He, who had always spoken of the injustice which prevailed in the N. Y. "Volkszeitung." "where the members of the staff and all who are employed there, receive such enormous salaries, which come out of the wage-workers' pockets, who sometimes must exist with very scant wages." But when HE gets one of these jobs—well, that is

attitude thereon. From that instant Ibsen's attitude towards De Leon changed. "De Leon was not fair," "he

a horse of a different color.

In the meantime the trouble with the "Volkszeitung" began, and Ibsen, in expectancy of a job, aided the "Volkszeitung." He conspired with Hayes and Bandlow, of whom until then he always had spoken derogatively. Of Hayes he claimed that he did not read anything but reform papers and thereanything but reform papers, and, therefore, he would never perfect himself to become a clear Socialist, while Bandlow, according to Ibsen, was so riveted to pure and simpledom that he could not, at his age, free himself any more But these people, as may be imagined, did not like De Leon, and it was, there-fore, easy to get them to aid him in his conspiracy. The reason of their hatred of De Leon was that he had often criticized the "Citizen" in THE PEO-PLE, and sometimes very sharply, which, of course, was his duty as Edi-tor of the Party organ. A Party vote was ordered by the National Executive Committee to decide: "Shall the Party itself publish the Party organs?" This vote came in nearly unanimous in favor of the question, and the "Volkszelt-ung's" crowd felt their defeat.

At first they decided to force THE PEOPLE upon the Party before the vote was taken; then they "took it all back," after they had, by underhand means, tried to depose the National Executive Committee. The latter act was done after secret conspiracy between New York and Cleveland.

The Board of Appeals, of which Ibsen and Bandlow were members, sought to bring our Party into discredit by various decisions, and Section Cleveland was tructed to investigate the methods of the Board of Appeals, and also a let-ter written by Ibsen to Comrade Vogt. Bandlow, the secretary of the Board of Appeals, attended with other members a meeting of the Central Committee, to which the investigation was referred Ibsen did not come. Bandlow stated that he courted the fullest investigation. The Central Committee, after investigation, called a meeting of all sections of Cleveland to act upon the report for July 30. The conspiracy crowd secretly made all preparations to pack that meeting. They had got J. Mahlon Barnes from Philadelphia, and F. Seubert from Brooklyn, N. Y., to aid them in their nefarious work. The first thing done was done by Bendley who always done was done by Bandlow, who always wants to be "fair." He, who had court-ed investigation, and who was a member of the committee that was being investigated. MOVED TO POSTPONE THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE INDEFINITELY BEFORE IT WAS READ. After this was adopted, the bo-gus National Executive Committee was endorsed, and the State Committee in-structed to do the same, and also to instruct the Sections in the State to only recognize the bogus committee.

For appealing to the State against

high-handed treason, the State high-handed treason, the State Committee is called, in the circular of the bogus State Committee "unconstitutional." According to their principles, no committee has a right to find out the will of their constituency. A fine democracy, indeed! Because the State sustained the appeal they now store so tained the appeal, they now stoop so low as to charge fraud. We have published the vote in circular form, and if lished the vote in circular form, and if any fraud was perpetrated, the Sections, all of whom received the circular, would have objected. As to the Hungarian Section, which they claim has only four or five members, we must say that their delegates to the Central Committee reported that that Section has 30 mem-bers. And to illustrate the "fairness" of the author of this miserable docu-ment, this may serve: Oscar Fischer, whose name appears signed to the cir-cular, was confronted with I. Kronman,

the organizer of the Hungarian Section, and Kronman was asked as to its membership. He stated that, at the time of the voting, the 24 members who voted were all in good standing. Then Fischer said that he was aware of this fact, as one member of that Section was working with him in the same shop, and had told him so. "Then, why did you sign such a circular?" he was asked. "What circular?" was the surprised answer of Fischer. "I did not see any circular, NOR HAVE I SIGNED SUCH A CIRCULAR, and do not know any-thing about it."!!

At a meeting of Section Cleveland, where they had dragged up some of their friends to join the Section, and who, after they were initiated, came to the desk of the Secretary to vote, they were told that the vote had closed with a previous order of business, and they could vote at the next meeting, which they did do. Now they say they were prevented from voting! But it is hardly worth while to contradict those dirty contemptible lies and insinuations. Comrades Juergens and Ney, of Can-ton, were witnesses of their disgraceful acts, and Ney has stated so publicly in THE PEOPLE.

It is not strange that no notice is taken of the "Plain Statement of Facts" of how Hayes et al. dragged every pure and simpler, who had in a weak mo-ment joined the Section, to pay up dues and vote in their favor. Nor is mention made of how Hayes went to the meeting of the Bohemian Section to influence their vote, which, however, was early enough found out, and his intentions were frustrated. One vote for the new (bogus) National Execu-tive was even brought up in writing, and the man who cast it now claims that he DID VOTE FOR THE OLD COMMITTEE. After they had tried every conceivable scheme to have a majority on their side, and after they conceivable to the committee of the conceivable scheme to have a majority on their side, and after they failed, they now cry fraud! But they must have some reason to excuse their treacherous act for organizing a separate organization and ignoring the will of the majority. If the State Committee did any unconstitutional act, it was to let Section Cleveland vote after it was suspended, and before reorganization. It was done only because the members wanted to be fair.

M. S. Hayes, the author of this "plain

MISstatement of facts," who signs it as secretary, never agreed with the tactics of the S. L. P., and stated to Comrade Ney, of Canton, that he joined the Party "because he had no other place to go." He would be Editor of the Debs to go." He would be Editor of the Debs organ to-day if his salary could have been guaranteed, and if you read the "Citizen" you will find Eugene V. Debs is eulogized in each issue, while the S. L. P. is ridiculed. Through the treachery of the Board of Appeals, Hayes, etc., Section Cleveland voted itself out of the Party and consequently. self out of the Party, and consequently was suspended. The loyal members reorganized and because of their loyalty they delivered all property in their possession to the Party, and not to the traitors. Hayes calls this "unfair."

Verily, he has a queer idea of fairness.

It is evident that it is the object of the "Cleveland Citizen" to swing the S. L. P. into a reactionary middle-class movement "by fair means or foul." Proof:—DEBS' FORGED LETTER. With this end in view, the men that have stood foremost in our Party, like De Leon, Vogt, Kuhn, and others, who have battled true and honest to keep the S. L. P. free from all middle-class muddleheadedness, are dragged in the mud by Hayes; the dirtiest epithets are hurled at them; and M. S. Hayes, who calls any criticism "unfair," proves that as far as he is concerned, he knows of no fairness whatever towards his opponents.

When he was engaged as organizer by the State Committee, he was asked whether he would organize Alliances of the S. T. & L. A. His answer was in the affirmative. Now we receive reports from members in the State that he discouraged the organization of Alliance. he discouraged the organization of Alliances wherever he went.

Comrades of the State of Ohio! With this reply we turn our back upon these plotters, slanderers, would-be bosses, bolters and traitors, and turn our at-tention to the work of propaganda.

All hail to clear-cut class-conscious Socialism! Down with all traitors and with all conspirators.

Yours fraternally, ADAM MITCHELL, FRANK ERBEN, FERD. HERZ JOHN KIRCHER, FRED. BROWN, M. R. O'FUREY, P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec'y.,

9014 Pro The State Committee, S. L. P., of Ohio. Cleveland Oct. 4th, 1899.

Poverty's Quarantine.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by JOS. F. FITZ-PATRICK.]

Through the glittering aisle Where the mansions pile Of Capital's vast estate, Two beggars along With the stylish throng
Ambled with weary gait.

That silk-clad swell, The society belle,
Anxiously lifted her skirt As the pair drew near. To escape with fear,
The contagion of poverty's dirt.

Twas only a sickly mother Leading her hungry boy From the dens where the toilers smother, To beneath the morning's joy.

Only two human creatures
Airing their rags abroad,
Bearing the form and features We all inherit from God.

Of society fame Tightened her sensitive nose, And felt quite faint When she thought of the taint Of microbes in their clothes. This terrible bore, The plight of the poor;

But the smirking dame

On her vanity cast a pall As she hastes to the spree Of the afternoon tea And the virtueless charity ball.

Go back to your pen In the tenement den, You beggars are out of place, For wealth doesn't care

For your grim despair, Rank failures of the race. Sorrow and woe Is your lot, you know, And your pakedness you must screen.
Such ill-bred boors
Should stay indoors
Of the tenement quarantine.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jenathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (with east look)—Have you time now to take that platform of Jones? You were to ing me it was no good.

UNCLE SAM-So I said. I'm willing to give you a few minutes now.

B. J.—Did you read his motto:—T children that I am not doing my utm to secure for all others on equal terms Is not that beautiful? U. S .- Yes, if it were not fraudulent

as applied by him. B. J. (somewhat nettled)-How ex

U. S.—I'll show you clear enough But let's first take up that platform Then you will perceive the fraud of that motto.

B. J.-Very well.

U. S.—His platform demands the public ownership of all public utili-

B. J.-Don't you Socialists demand that, too?

U. S.-Indeed, we do; only that, when we say "public ownership," we not PUBLIC OWNERSHIP; when we in "all public utilities," we mean ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES;—"

B. J.—And don't Jones? U. S.—No. B. J.—I declare!

U. S.—Listen to what he says him-self, in that same plank of his plat-

form—

B. J.—Well, what does he say?
U. S.—He proceeds to explain what he means by "public ownership" and what he means by "all public utilities."
B. J.—Where?
U. S.—Right here. (Holding under B. J.'s nose Jones's platform, and reling from plank 2.) By "public ownership" he says distinctly that he means the principle now operating in the second control of the principle now operating in the second con

"the principle now operating in the pelic ownership of the Post Office"; B. J .- Don't you Socialists mean the

U.S.—Not by a jugful! The princi of "public ownership" meant by cialism is to the effect that those work shall have the full fruit of the labor, and that THEY shall be the to establish the regulations of the play that they operate, and shall themselvelect their superior officers; inde without that, there is no public own ship. Now, is that the principle us applies in the "public ownership" of Post-Office?

B. J.'s forehead begins to show here

beads of perspiration.
U. S.—Do the mail-carriers and Personal Confice employees receive the full free of their labors?

B. J. remains silent, and the perspire tion starts to run down his forehead.
U. S.—They don't. The girls in the bagging department are real sweat-his workers. The mail-carriers are und paid, and so are all the other emporate of the other hand, the upper office appointed from above; and, while the spend hardly any time at the work the are presumably paid for, but speak most of their time in pulling political wires, their salaries are big. idlers, establish what regulations the please; the real workers in the depart ment have nothing to say but to subti

to be bullied about

to be bullied about.

B. J. (mopping the perspiration from his forehead)—There's no denying that U. S.—That sort of "ownership" is a "public"; it is "private." Not private for ONE capitalist, but private for de Capitalist Class. That sort of ownership is just the reverse of the "public is in the rev ship is just the reverse of the "pub ownership" Socialism conte of "public ownership" is ownership the contemplates CHEAPNESS OF PRODUCTION, to the end that the captainst may have all the large the contemplate of the contemplates talist may have all the larger flee the Socialist style of "public own ship" looks not to CHEAPNESS. cause it excludes the bare thought a capitalists and spongers; what it look to is that the worker gets his FULL SOCIAL SHARE. You see the two states of the search opposed: Under Socialism, with the increased productivity of labor, the worker would be getting more as more; under capitalism "mubils" more; under capitalist "public own ship" he would be getting an ever er share of his product. So there

B. J.—It is tough, but it is true!
U. S.—I said also that Jones does mean "ALL public utilities" when says so, and that Socialism does

have Jones natled as an anti-Soci

B. J.-Yes; how is that? S.—Let's again quote him. Hee plains that by "all public utilities" is means "the mines, railroads, telegraphs telephones and water and light plants." Are these ALL the public

B. J .- Are there any other? U. S.—Yes; the shirt, shoe and chine factories; the corn fields and si yards; the baker shops, oil wells, etc. These have become absolute ds; the baker shops, oil wells, etc.

These have become absolute put utilities; they are operated by the blic co-operatively and the many companions. public co-operatively, and the p needs them all. Does he mention Does he mention the of them?

wells, for instance, that he owns?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And I'll tell you why. He proposes to grind labor in them for Historical way. As to really add a try. private use. As to railroads, etc., he don't, and other capitalists do, he wants them to be owned by the Italist government, because then t operation would be cheaper, and then be could get transportation cheaper for his

B. J. opens wide his eyes. B. J. opens wide his eyes.
U. S.—Jones' "public ownership"
"all" public utilities is nothing but fight between capitalists. He use cialist terms to catch gudgeons Be you none. Vote the S. L. P. tied I have no time now to take up motto. Shall do so next week.

HISTORICS.

California State Committee, S. L. P., to the Party and its Supporters in the State.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of California has issued a reighty and extensive document to the membership and voters in the State, The document deserves to be reproduced in full for the benefit of all others. The readers of THE PEOPLE realize the importance of the lessons that the recent class-struggle within the Party saches; the opportunity to gather wissom from the facts that the struggle brings to the surface is unparalelled; at such times no tenderness keeps back things that ought to be known, and has such occasions are pre-eminently of a purifying nature.

The length of the San Francisco docment militates against its reproduction in full in these columns. Accordingly, its first half, dealing with the general Party matters outside of the Sute-all of which have appeared before in these columns,—is omitted; the second half, however, dealing exclutrely with California, is substantially new to the readers of THE PEOPLE. It is reproduced below:

· · ·

SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFOR-NIA—A reading of the history of the Socialist Labor Party in the city of New York is a reading of its history in San Francisco. A German paper, the San Francisco "Tageblatt," with its fol-lowing, LOYALLY professing their loy-nia, the Socialist Labor Party, while elty to the Socialist Labor Party, while sity to the Socialist Labor Party, white often secretly and many times openly stacking its policy, more obstructive than reactionary, and more "anarchist-ie" than either, this element has proven a thorn in the flesh of the Socialist movement in Can Francisco for these many years. Efforts have been made repeatedly to destroy the Section, and repeatedly to destroy the Section, and at all times every trick known to these regues has been practiced to prevent anything like organization. To the assistance of their New York counterpart they immediately flew, and, as buzzards or the section of the section seent a putrid carcass and gather to the feast, there came in as an accretion to their ranks a choice collection of adventurers in the shape of ex-preachers, "legal lights," cockroach business men, some prompted by the commercial instinct, some by vanity, some by sel-fash ambitions, some by a desire to grat-ity their malice, but all because of nat-ural crookedness, and inability to asimilate with the proletarian movement and comply with the discipline of its realization, the Socialist Labor Party.

ADVENTURERS-Chief in this list s one Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, who has been acting as State Organizer for the Socialist Labor Party for some months past. This individual came into In Francisco from the vicinity of Presno about August 10, or shortly af-ter the New York affair of July 10, and m that time until about September has used all the prestige that naturally attaches to the office of State Ormizer, and all the powers at his com-and to carry the Socialist Labor Party of California, or as much of it as he may be able to influence over to a recognition of the so-called new National Executive Committee, which set itself up and tried to capture the National headquarters on July 10. Through his personal influence, his smooth and unc-tious speech, and his persistent button-loing of weak and easily-led Com-rades, he has succeeded in inducing rades, he has succeeded in inducing some Sections to take this treacherous action, thereby placing such Comrades outside the Socialist Labor Party. Hav-ing accomplished his purpose in San Franciaco, he at once proceeded to San Jose to carry out the me purpose. There he met with a warm reception, and was removed from the room. On the next night he went to Campbell.

succeeded in getting the floor and practically disrupting the branch. At the present time he is in Los Angeles, where a vote is being taken upon his suspension from the Party. The action of this man has proven conclusively to this committee that it is his purpose to break up or disrupt as much of the Socialist Labor Party in this State as possible, and we warn all Sections against him. As a suspended or expelled member he is forbidden the floor Socialist Labor Party meeting under the National Constitution, Sec. 2, Article 11. He has proven himself a traitor to the cause of the working class and should be shunned by every honest man who has the cause at heart. Such he movement may be in the future proented against their machinations. Another shining light in the galaxy of adventurers is G. B. Benham, of San Francisco. This individual has exploited the Socialist Labor Party movement ever since his advent into it, some five constant into it, some live years ago. It is time his exploitation consed, and as this party has taken prominent part in the work of disrupting and disorganizing, along with Hardman, he deserves the same branding. Wm. Edlin, Cameron King, Sr., Cameron King, Jr., and a choice collection of leser lights belong to the same cate-sory. A complete and classified list will be furnished by this committee on to all Sections of the State.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE-Some two THE CLASS STRUGGLE—Some two and one-half years ago the "New Charter," a paper which had for some time been published at San Jose, was brought to flan Francisco as the official organ at the Socialist Labor Party on this coast, with the owner, M. W. Wilkins, as editor. For a time this sheet kept itself fairly clean, although at no time did it prove to be strong as a proparanda sheet. Since the affair of July in New York its attitude has gradu-If in New York its attitude has gradually changed from that of so-called impartiality into that of a most cowardly that of a most cowardly the "Volkspartiality into that of a most coward and shrinking support of the "Volks-situng" gang and their allies both in the East and in San Francisco. From a contain of on the fence, it has slid down upon the side of reaction and open warolicy and tactics. This committee reby repudlates the "Class Struggle" a Socialist Labor organ and would avise that all Sections of the party withdraw their support from it.

CONCLUSION-This committee will from time to time inform Sections of the course of events. As rapidly as possible speakers will be sent to the interior sections, and an Organizer will be put in the field.

GEO. SPEED, S. B. FRANCE, E. W. CARPENTER, H. McMAHON, J. H. HALL,

All communications for the State Exe cutive Committee, the ordering of due stamps and other supplies should be addressed to FRED. W. LOW.

F. W. LOW.

Secretary State Executive Committee, 908 Larkin street, San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. 12, Phila.

Report to S. T. & L. A. Convention.

D. A. 12, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, has come to stay. It is in good working order. It stands solid in the ranks of the only bona fide trades and labor organization of the United States

and Canada, i. e., the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

D. A. 12 now consists of L. A.'s of Custom Tailors, Textile Workers, Ma-chinists, Metal Workers, Railway Men,

and one mixed alliance.

The "Volkszeitung's" element, with
the aid of the pure and simple trades
unionists, are, of course, doing their
utmost to kill the "Alliance" in Philadelphia, but they only succeeded in get-ting the Leather Workers' Union to leave the Alliance. To do that they had to resort to fakirs' tricks and falsi-

had to resort to fakirs' tricks and falsifications. Here is one example:

On July 14, '99, a mixed alliance was
organized at a meeting held in the Kensington Labor Lyceum, at which meeting Mr. M. Barnes figured as a speaker,
and this was reported by the Philadelphia "Tageblatt." But when the delegates of this Alliance were admitted by
D. A. 12, the "Tageblatt" claimed that
it was a fake "Alliance."

Fiforts were also made to pull out of

it was a fake "Alliance."
Efforts were also made to pull out of the Alliance the Textile Workers, L. A. 104. This scheme was managed by a certain Mr. Malkus, who, but two years ago, worked hardest to get this union into the Alliance, and who now is "business manager" of the "Tageblatt,"

which tells the whole story.

This gentleman, however, had not taken into consideration that lies are no arguments, and this, logically, led to his entire defeat. These actions of the handle-with-kid-

gloves element have not in any way discouraged our active membership; but it has convinced us that we have to fight all of our enemies to the bitter end, and we are willing to take up this fight.

The Alliance's outlook in Philadelphia is good, and at the next conven-tion of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, the Philadelphia delegation will be able to report a large increase in membership and local alliances...

MAX KELLER, OSCAR SEIDEL,

Delegates.

Reading-Lectures. .

(Continued from Page 1.)

a Trust; thus shattering what little confidence some may have had as to his sincerity in opposing a Trust for the purpose set forth in his letter, that certainly comes with bad grace.
We take this opportunity to inform

you that we are union men, not of the old type, but class-conscious, progres-sive union men. In solving a question such as the trust question, we do not attempt to stop the wheels of progress; nor turn them backward, which would mean that the problem will have to be solved somewhat later. But solved it must be sooner or later. So let us set-tle it row and settle it right; which tle it now, and settle it right; which means, to the satisfaction of all; for, if it is not settled to the satisfaction of all, it will present itself again. We have no apologies to offer for stating the truth; and no intention of offending any one in so doing, but merely wish to be candid. Hoping that you will look upon this letter in such a light, we re-

Respectfully,
I. B. U. No. 19,
B. DOETTENBOEK, Cor. Sec'y

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper;

Don't write with pencil; Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

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Don't take this ill.

The Desired Information.

To THE PEOPLE. Aug. 28, and on which information is asked from Schenectady, is true. The inquirer may tell the machinists that the strike at Tarrytown was settled unsatisfactorily to the Machinists, and the Machinists of that town have not got any use for the officers of their organization. When an officer settles a strike as that was settled. I don't see how a sane body of men can be satisfied. When somewhere in the rough numbers 120 Machinists are talked into a strike and fight against such odds as they did for fourteen long weeks, and an officer goes in to settle the strike to suit himself. I think it high time for somebody to find fault. Somewhere around 20 machinists were taken back. All the committees have been black-listed; also the rest of the men that were not taken back; and the beauty of the whole thing is that the men that did go back had to go to work with the scabs that worked and ate and slept in the same shop all these long fourteen weeks that they were out.

I think that the sooner such specimens of labor leaders are put out of the business the better. They don't teach but infiame. For instance: this great spread-cagle labor agitator Stuart Read, I heard him make a labor speech last winter, where he told the audience to be union men 355 days in the year, and not scab on election day. That sounded very nice till he came out and said he was sorry that he had to leave the noble work he was doing—he was called back to his home. Toledo. O.: he said he was going to work he was doing—he was called back to his home. Toledo. O.: he said he was going to work who was doing—he was called back to his home. Toledo. O.: he said he was going to work he was doing—he was called back to his home. Toledo. O.: he said he was going to work he was doing—he was called back to his home. Toledo. O.: he said he was going to work in which when he was the headers must be honest fools or crooks.

Now, in regard to the strikes that have taken place around New York has summer, very poor judgment has been used. I think when a

Light from California.

Light from California.

To THE PEOPLE.—I see out of the latest "Class Bubble" evidences of its being engared in dying out: It is squaling.

When the "Social Democracy" was organized here, about two years ago, Harriman Joined it under the pretence of its being an educational organization; he became its secretary, spoke frequently for it, and in that way advertised it. At the same time he was a member of Section Los Angeles, S. L. P. Finally there got to be a kick about him amongst the comrades, and the City Central Committee demanded of him to withdraw. He did so after some talk, stating that he went into the S. D. only to break them up.

Now during these troubsek them up.

Now during these troubsek Harriman tried to disrupt Section Santa Clara County (San Jose), but they threw him out of their meeting bodily. After trying his slimy work there and in "Frisco, he arrived here to "dx" us. But he bumped up against the real thing. This is what happened:

At the propaganda meeting, September 24, under the part of "5-minutes" speeches," he got up, made a few remarks and said: "As

At the propaganda meeting, September 24, under the part of "5-minutes' speeches," he got up, made a few remarks and said: "As the State Organizer, I will hold an educational meeting after this meeting closes, and I ask the audience to remain." Now he never reported to the City Central Committee or anybody else, but tried to bluff us. Upon a written statement, signed by 4 out of the 6 members of the C. C. C., one being absent, the chairman announced that there would be no educational meeting that night. That struck home. Harriman tried to speak anyhow but he was called down. Some objections were made and sneers uttered by some Kangaroos and heroworshippers, but backed up by an overwhelming number of straight proletarians, the C. C. C. held its ground, the hall gradually empited and the like the falling of the curtain after the first act in an opera. Charges were subsequently preferred against Harriman by ourselves and by Comrade Kingsley, of San Jose, for his conduct there, and he has been suspended by a vote of the Section. The Section will be purified. The best element among those who have been used as voting cattle by Harriman will be redeemed and fall in line, the others we shall force out along the prefer we had been used as voting cattle by Harriman will be redeemed and fall in line, the others we shall force out along the section.

them.

I have been pretty well around the world but I have never seen such a spirit of solidarity and self-sacrifice as displayed here by the straight comrades, especially taking into consideration that most all of them are poor wage slaves like myself. It suggests exactly what the movement must be, should be, and also gives an idea of the final struggle for emancipation—the proletarian rallying, standing shoulder by shoulder, ever closing up the ranks, marching on to victory with colors flying and never mind those who fall by the wayside.

LOUIS RENTELMAN

LOUIS RENTELMAN.

Enlightening the Miners.

To THE PEOPLE.—The first Socialist Labor Party meeting in Brockwayville, Pa., was held on Friday evening, Sept. 29, when Comrade Schulberg brought down the Arm and Hammer on the heads of the Pure and Simplers with great telling effect. This valley is pestered by the U. M. W. of A. Fakirs of Pittsburg for the purpose of getting the men on another sympathetic strike. But Comrade Schulberg's address to the men had more effect than all the four mass meetings held by the U. M. W. of A. Fakirs. The same week these same Fakirs circulated lies on Schulberg and De Leon which Courade Schulberg promptly contradicted and gave very satisfactor, evidence of the truthfulness of his words. No withstanding Mrs. Mary Jones, a wishy-wash? Socialist, condemned the "Tragic Papes" and those that circulated them in the Valley, omrade Schulberg sold quite a number of them in our meeting, and the miners are beginning to find out that the Socialists have a trades union backed by a class-conscious ballot. The fruits of Schul-Enlightening the Miners.

Dubols, Pa., Oct. 4. ARTHUR VARDY.

Canton, O., Men with their Thinking Caps on.

To THE PEOPLE.—I must say that I was not surprised at this week's issue of the San Francisco "Class Struggle." Pfirman, Ney and myself have always had the opinion that Wikins was more of a sentimentalist than anything else, although he means well, no doubt. This "trouble" has opened my eyes a little compromising, revolutionary character, we must discard sentimentalism. To my mind, even bur platform and tactical resolutions, adopted in 1896, are somewhat of a "compromising nature" and not strictly in line with the teachings of Marn. I get clearer on our tactica as enunciated by THE FEOPLE every day by comparing the "Workers" Call. "Class Struggle." Clizen, etc., with it. These people don't know themselves what they want. Look at the "Clitzen." In one column it tells the workinmen to join the unions, and in another Hayes says, the trade unions don't amount to anything any more, because they cannot cope with the trusts, etc. The "Workers" Call" the same: and the "Class Struggle" don't say anything. To my mind the old trade union is not a proletarian or the purpose of emancipating the proletariat. It is a labor organization with middle-class instincts. Now, I think it is just as useless to try and make a revolutionary organizations of them by 'boring from within," as it is to try and make a revolutionary working-class party out of any reform party. Now, Hayes. Simons, et al. see that the old (reform) union is no good, therefore No unions will amount to anything. Just like the average "resprimer": when his party is swallowed up by the democratic party, he'll holler: 'That settles it. ALL parties are corrupt and I am going to quit voting, only a bloody revolution will bring a change." The Editor accuses De Leon and the N. E. C. of being unfair and not giving the other side a charee, to have a different opinion and express it; and what did the Editor's own Section Sun Francisco do at its last meeting? They deposed all their officers with one exception. Why? Because they ha

do.

By the way, one of our Kangaroos left us. Turnbull wanted to resign last Sunday, but we "confounded fanatics" wouldn't let him, because he refused to pay up his dues which he owel for 4 or 5 months. He will, of course, be suspended. I think others (two or three) will follow soon. The sponer the hetter course, of JOHN JUERGENS.

M. BETZ, Treasurer, Ger. Branch, 14th A. D. New York, Oct. 5.

New York, Oct. 5.

Duluth, Minn.. Thrilling with Enthusiasm.

To THE PEOPLE.—Inclosed find more subs. for THE PEOPLE. Still more to follow. Henceforth we will give our entire support to THE PEOPLE, and, as you know, we have already rolled up a good looking list of subscribers.

We believe that now, as never before, are the workers ripe for the truths of the class struggle: it only remains for the Socialists to place the means of understanding it in their hands. We must place in their hands straight, clean-cut, uncompromising Socialist papers, that do not wobble from one policy to another until we know not where they stand. They must have a paper whose teachings firmly root themselves in their hearts and enable them to see with clear, unclouded vision the meaning of the storms that rage overhead. We must have fighters, agitators, men who can put the principles of Socialism before the workers, and fearlessly defend them against the attacks of the politicians, labor fakirs and innocent defenders of wage slavery. Such timber is hewed by THE PEOPLE, The fact cannot be denied. THE PEOPLE, The fact cannot be denied. THE PEOPLE, The fact cannot be denied. THE PEOPLE, To may the banner of the S. L. P. fly at its masthead! Watch as a "nerve killer" for every alpster and crook in the Labor movement.

I agree with Comrade Remmel in wishing "De Leon would start another row, for he gets the blame anywar," for this "row" has rid the Party of an incubus of treason among the standard cleared of the reactionists—more determined than ever.

I am credibly informed that since the "row" THE PEOPLE has received over 7,000 subs.

stands cleared of the reactionists—more de-termined than ever.

I am credibly informed that since the "row". THE PEOPLE has received over 7,000 subs. This is fine! But comrades, this is not enough! Increase your efforts! Rush in the subs. in good-sized bunches!! If we all hustle, as we should, there would be no trouble in placing THE PEOPLE on a basis where a DAILY PEOPLE will be a thing of the near future! Since the police tried to monkey with the S.L. P. buzzsawin Duluth, the speakers have hammered harder than ever showing the rot-

tenness of Capitalist society and what the in-

tenness of Capitalist society and what the interference with free speech means to the workers. It has awakened the sleeping worker,
and our street meetings are more gnthuslastic
than before. Interest is burning, and the
subs. come rolling in, which causes the comrades to grin with satisfaction.

LOUIS DWORSCHAK, Sec'y.
Duluth, Minn., Oct. 7.

Tid-hits from St. Louis.

Tid-bits from St. Louis.

To THE PEOPLE.—The recent attempt of the "Volkszeitung" crew to wreck the Party brings back to my memory a conversation that I had about one year ago with several members of the Carey-Debs Armory Brigade. One night, after a meeting of the North Side Regiment, which I attended for the sake of amusing my-

after a meeting of the North Side Regiment, which I attended for the North Side Regiment, which I attended for the sake of amusing myself the theatres being closed, I was surrounded by a group of Russian Jews who began to heap abuse upon Comrades De Leon, Vogt, Sanial, Kuha, and the S. L. P. in general. One of them said to me that as soon as Section Greater New York would throw De Leon, Vogt, Sanial, Kuha and others overheard, the S. L. Party and the Debs party would unite. When I told them that such a thing would never happen, one of them pulled me to one side and, tapping me on the shoulder, said very confidentially: "Mein freund, if you knew what I know more than I care to tell. One thing you may rest assured of that De Leon and his edique are soon to be kicked out; they have seen their best days." The conclusion that I have since arrived at from his remarks in view of the conduct of the crooked element all over the country since is that the "Volkazekung" erew, together with the labor fakirs, have been laying their wires in all parts of the land to wreck the organization of the S. L. P. Thanks to far-seeing comrades in New York, the treasen was throttled at the nick of time, and the rising of the idial wave shows the Party to be on a good footing.

Canton, O., Sept. 20.

and Howard streets. Ticket, admitting lady and gentleman, 25 cents.

Debs spoke at the Exposition Building in this city about three weeks ago. Amongst the many abourd cracks that he made is this: "The Socialists are the friends of the middle class."

What is this man Debs? An economic ig-oramus or a fakir? Will some one please

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.

Suppressed Correspondence.

Suppressed Correspondence.

[A Copy.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, 1899.

A. M. Simons, Editor of the "Workers' Call,"

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir.—Some time ago I received from you some advertising material for the "Workers' Call." I have been holding the same to see if your attitude in the editorial columns of the "Workers' Call," would warrant me in aiding the circulation of your paper. Permit me to inform you that your absolutely unruthful statements regarding the duly elected officials of the Socialist Labor Party, and your wholly unwarranted attack on those officials, makes it impossible for me to give your paper any support. The advertising matter is returned herewith. Send it to the Slobodin crowd—they will push it for all it is worth.

Permit me to express my surprise at the attitude, I may say at the cowardly attitude, you have taken in the controversy that for a few weeks has interested the members of the Socialist Labor Party. I have looked in vain in the columns of your paper for one word of evidence to back up your wholesale charges of knavery and corruption on the part o' he National Executive Committee. In your paper for August 25, you devote about a column for an "explanation and a statement," in which you merely give a string of further statements with no evidence to back those statements up. Evidently you are egotistic enough to believe that your subscribers will all of them take Simons's say so for these things; but in that you are mistaken. You assert that the N. E. C. tried to kill the "Tocsin." Where is your evidence? Or course, since your doubly traitorous conduct of the last four weeks, the N. E. C. and every other honest Socialist was perfectly justified in either whipping you into line or whipping you out of the Party. But I would like a little evidence as to their hostility anterior to your grossly unjust attack on them and through them on the Party. You refer to whipping you out of the Party. But I would like a little evidence. Section washington has been sending out a large number of

Yours truly,
Secretary Section Washington, S. L. P.
JULIAN PIERCE,

LETTER-BOX. Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

J., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Hickey has not yet sent his report of California for publication. Will be published as soon as received.

Carton, O., Sept. 20.

Corpses Voting.

To THE PEOPLE.—'The question that is now agitating the 14th Assembly District of this city is this: "Where did the Kangaroos get their fineteen corpses from?"
"Active." in THE PEOPLE of Sept. 24, and Comrade Luck, of the 13th, in THE PEOPLE of Oct. 1, brought out some interesting facts on the way in which the Kangaroos have been padding their vote in this city to make it look big, and prevent the truth from appearing that their numbers are insignificant. Now, how they did it in this 14th A. D. is a good example, better than the example of the 13th District.

The 14th A. D. is credited with 34 votes on the Kangaroo alleged general vote. On July 10, their organization (which was the German Branch of this District) had 25 members. Of these 26, 9 comrades refused to become Kangaroos, and pulled out; they were: M. Kleinberger, John Kleinberger, Ignaz Rosenberg, Emil Kriegler, A. Gollerstepper, F. Friedberger, Alex. Steinberg, L. Boustin, Mandel and myself. Seldel, who remained with the Kangaroos, did not vote. But even leaving that aside, their full voting strength on July 11, would have been 15. Now, it never happens that all the members of an organization vote, but even leaving that all the members of an organization vote, but even leaving that all the Kangaroos get the nineteen corpses from to make up that thirty-four?

M. BETZ,
Treasurer, Get. Branch, 14th A. D. E. D. F. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—"Figaro" was the name of the German theatrical paper that Mr. Julius Grunzig was editing at the same time that he was drawing salary as editor of the "Volkszeitung." This man is essentially a critic of ballet dancers; and he writes about the Socialist Labor Party as tho' that too were a ballet dancer. W. W., LOS ANGELES, CAL -You say too little to be understood. Express yourself

one sort denies that the trade organization can, under any circumstance whatever, benefit the workers in the least, and that he development of capitalism is sweeping these organizations out of existence: This sort of anti-Alliance men are the modern Utopian Socialists, at bottom, they wish to have the Socialist movement "free" from the "ignorant workingman," hence they never join issue with, but systematically dodge the Socialist facts and arguments that disprove their notions regarding labor organizations.

The other sort consists of men who firmly believe in the persistence of labor organizations and their efficacy but, inconsistenly enough, conclude that a labor organization that has become bourgeois and otherwise petrified, can develop into the revolutionary body that they expect. This set also dodge the Socialist facts and arguments proving these old trade unions to be hopelessly gangrened.

The head of the Labor Movement column

grened.

The head of the Labor Movement column must undoubtedly be the Political Side, and it is equally certain that the body of the Labor Movement must be the economically organized Proletariat.

This conclusion, based upon facts, disposes

C., BOSTON, MASS.—It is not possible

could not have exceeded 6,600.

M. G. WATERBURY, CT.—You are right. The 711 votes cast by the Socialists of New Britain were cast, not last year, but at this year's spring election in the city. At last year's (November) election the Socialists polled only slightly over 400 votes. Thus this year's poll of 945 votes is an increase of 135 per cent. over last year. As the town polls a total of slightly over 6,000 votes New Britain is the banner town in the country.

C. D. CLEVELAND. O.—Many thanks for

C. D., CLEVELAND, O.—Many thanks for the collection of clippings from the "Citizen" that you send. It has been used to supple-ment ours. Ours is headed: "The Sauirnment ours. Ours is headed: "The Squirm-ings and Screechings of Trapped Rodents," with Hayes, particularly, and Bandlow among the star "actors."

the star "actors.

S. SCHULBERG, PENNSYLVANIA.-Place write up, clearly enough for publication, your experience with "Mother Jones," showing she

F. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Don't you see the added burden that the movement here has to bear? Everywhere the movement has to contend against a corrupt and slummy element of high and low degree; that's granted. But in this country the movement has to contend, not only with the native corrupt and alummy element, but also with a goodly spray of the corruption and slumminess that Capitalism breeds abroad and that beats upon our shores.

H. O. H., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Last year, at H. O. H., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Last year, at about this time something quite similar occurred, and a comrade from Holyoke wrote us a letter expressing much as you do the hope that our fortitude may be proof against the occurrence. Your letter recalls that one to mind, and also the answer given him in these columns. Addressing him as "Watcher," Holyoke, Mass," we said in the issue of September 25, 1885:
"You need not apprehend for a moment that any of the men, active here in the Socialist Labor Party, may 'One of these days throw down their weapons in disgust at the dirty tricks that are practiced against them,' etc. We know of none whose understanding of the movement and of the nature of the work required of them, is so visionary as to feel dis-

We know of none whose understanding of the movement and of the nature of the work required of them, is so visionary as to feel disquisted to the extent that you apprehend. He who enters a dirty, neglected house, to set it in shape, knows beforehand what he will have to contend with. Vermin in plenty will be started and fly around; and many a rat, incommoded in its repose, may desperately run up his trousers. All this is unpleasant, but satural. The unpleasantness is bound to be turned to joy eventually: the vermin will be overcome; and their carcasses are bound to gravitate into the ash-barrel. The house of Capitalist Society, that the Socialist addresses himself to clean and to render fit for human habitation, is the dirtiest of any that has come down in history: more than any it swarms with vermin. The Socialist knows that; and the fact, so far from disheartening him, and causing him to 'throw down his weapons in disgust,' has the effect to make him clinch his weapon all the more firmly, and perform his task."

So we say now to you. Be easy in mind.

wave shows the Party to be on a good footing.

Here, in St. Louis, the members stand with
the duly elected N. E. C. to a man. The Section held 52 open-air meetings this summer
which were all well attended. Twenty copies
of "Wat means this Strike?" 13 copies of
"Reform and Revolution." 10 "Communo
Manifestoes." 19 "Territorial Expansion." 10
sets of the Kautrky Pamphlets, 2 "Socialism
from Utopia to Science," 250 "Tragic Pages"
were sold at these meetings; 25,000 copies of
our little publication "Arm and Hammer."
and 500 copies of THE PEOPLE were distributed. sak." So we say now to you. Be easy in mind. H. J., San Antonio, Tex.—That, together with all that thereby hangs, was fully dealt with in an article "Ten Years Later" in THE PEOPLE of last July 23. The "Volksneitung" was long known to be rank, and exclusively on profits bent. Hence in the early eighties, the Party decided to have its own German organ. The revolt that it organized against the Party was but a case of necessity with it; it know its when the state Committee is making arrangements to print 5.000 copies of Carl Marx "Capital," complete, for 50 cents a copy, The "Tragic Pages" are selling like hot waffes; the first 5.000 edition being almost exhausted. We have one Carl Marx Class in the center part of the town, and will have another in the North End in the near future.

The Section will give a reception on Saturday, November 18, at Bundeschor Hall, 14th

hours of rankness were counted, and it mad a desperate effect to save its neck.

a desperate etert to save its neck.

D. S. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There was not one single, solitary kangaroo ticket or nominee in Connecticut. The nominees, to a man, repudiated Kangarooism, and their organizations solidly upheld the National Executive Committee. Why, the Kangaroo speakers were jeezed out of Connecticut. When the Kangaroo 'Bogus' talks of "we" having increased our vote in Connecticut, it is simply dealing in its usual "green goods."

D. K., NEWARK, N. J.—Comrade De Leon never challenged Debs to a debate. That dis-poses of your other questions.

B. H.. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Can accept your views only to the extent that the "Volks-reitung" crowd did believe THE PEOPLE'S taxation stand was wrong, and that they would thus have a pretext for assault to concent their ulterior purposes. That's granted. But that THE PEOPLE'S taxation stand gave them an available club to strike with,—that is not so. Their taxation stand is absolutely wrong, and there is where they died. In their ignorance of economics, abstract and applied, they imagined they held a club over THE PEOPLE'S head, but the club was shivered to splinters and left them at THE PEOPLE'S mercy.

head, but the club was shivered to splinters and left them at THE PEOPLE'S mercy.

L. C. F., DETROIT, MIGH.—That's one way of looking at it. Only, you must not imagine that you are everybedy and everybody else besides. There are other people besides you, and they have a different opinion on the subject. They reason this wise: "It would have been preferable if all the elements that got into the Party were sound in heart and mind; but the facts prove that they were not; nor could it be expected to be otherwise; the time came when a house-cleaning was necessary; the crooks forced the time; now, instead of doing the bouse-cleaning quietly, the house-cleaning has been conducted in such open, over and above manner that all who care can learn from the experience made, gather wisdom, and thus prevent a repetition of the danger at some future and more critical period. What would be the sense of building up mountains of sand? Every inch devoted in I mountains of sand? Every inch devoted in the more solid later on. Moreover, this whole "row" was of deep sociologic significance; and its teachings would have escaped notice had it been handled by "overlooking it," and simply "teaching socialism." It has been one of the best educators on socialism.

G. B., NEW YORK—Give us a truce with

G. B., NEW YORK.—Give us a truce with G. B., NEW YORK.—Give us a truce with YOUR gabble about "Party row." There is none. If there ever was such, it was over some time ago. The general vote reported in THE PEOPLE of last September 17, settled that. All the "row" there is now consists in picking up and burying the fallen foes that strewed the field. That's all.

picking up and burying the fallen focs that strewed the field. That's all.

M. C. B., HARTFORD, CT.—Apart from all that, it is not merely the moral turpitude of his antecedents in Germany that characterized Alexander Jonas' conduct on the "Volkszeitung." His "principles" were a positive drag to the movement, with him as the inspiring genius on that paper. Ten years ago he declared that a "daily paper must of necessity write for workingmen of all shades of political opinion. NORDER TO KEEP UP ITS CIRCULATION AND EXIST." The theory of the workingmen of all shades of political opinion. NORDER TO KEEP UP ITS CIRCULATION AND EXIST. The theory from which he and all his incubatees proceed now: The "Volkszeitung" is a business paper for revenue only. Socialism is but a bind. And that's what will kill it, and is now killing it fast.

"FAIR," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The last hook on which one might have hung a doubt as to the Kangaroos' ingrain dishonesty and treacherousness has been removed. Let one make all the allowance you suggest for their "limited understanding." heated minds." "misinformed heads," etc., etc., that has happened that amounted to a final test. The general vote of the Party, on upholding or rejecting the conduct of the National Executive Committee demonstrated board particular that he overwheiming majority of the Party, was against them. Even taking their own faisified figures as to their membership, they know that they stand at best but as I to 3 against them. Were they really "honest but arring brothers," they would have forthwith desisted from any further opposition. But they have not; on the contrary, they are now more violent than ever. Which goes to prove that they are traitors at heart, bent to rule or ruln. Now, ruin they can't, and rule they shall not. No sentimentality. Unterrified amputation!

R. D. L., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Party policy, in point of tactics and disciplinary

amputation!

R. D. L., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Party policy, in point of tactics and disciplinary regulations, is essential for more reasons than those outlined by you. or asked about. Experience has shown or asked about. Experience has shown that any other course would reduce the Party, partly into a crary-quilt sort of affair, for more or less pedantic freaks to disport in, and partly into a pedestal for schemers to mount upon, and "catch the eye" of the capitalist politicians.

A. H. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Sections did not vote on the endorsing of the S. T. & L. A. They could not. The decision to endorse was taken at the National Convention of the S. L. P. of the United States and could be sent to a referendum of only the Sections of the Party here. By 1896, the Canadian Sections had organized their own National Executive.

B. C. D. NEW HAVEN, CT.—That "glud

dian Sections had organized their own National Executive.

B. C. D., NEW, HAVEN, CT.—That "glad tidings" of the "Bogus" is the first of their sad tidings. It is the first sound of its death-rattle. There is only swindle in the pretence that the PURPOSE is to enlarge the paper. The purpose is to conceal the downfall. How is that? Listen:

Their circulation has shrivelled to almost nothing. They have an oath on record, in the injunction proceedings, that they started against the Party, that it is "THEIR CAPITAL" that made THE PEOPLE what it is, and that has made it "A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY"; and they got the Tammany Courts to endorse the lie. But not all the Courts of Tammany or Hell can make untruth truth. THE PEOPLE, being the product and the property of the Party, the discous changeling that the Kangaroos tried to foist upon the Party was cast aside. THE PEOPLE drew to itself the Party's support, and the "Bogus" of collapsed. The "glad tidings" of the enlarged form is intended to conceal the fact of collapse for a while; thus:

Until this last issue, the "Bogus" was print-

itself the Party's successful the fact of collapsed. The "glad tidings of collapsed form is intended to conceal the fact of collapse for a while; thus:

Until this last issue, the "Bogus" was printed in an outside printing house. Thus the size of its edition is known. They now want to conceal the fact that their circulation is the fact that the fact size of its edition is known. They now want to conceal the fact that their circulation is virtually wheed out. To conceal that, they MUST print it on the "Volkszeltung" press; to print it on that press, they MUST print it of the size of the "Volkszeltung." And that's all there is of it; that's why it is "enlarged"; it is a case of compulsion. The frantic efforts that the appearance of the paper will reveal of trying to save expense of composition will throw light on the "glad tidings."

When the Party took back its PEOPLE, the deficit was 33 cents a week, which means nothing; during the last thre months the deficit of the "Bogus," or alleged PEOPLE, has increased enormously; it is now fully \$1,000. Do you now see?

The next "glad tidings" will be that the fraud has wh-vily discontinued.

R. K.,ST. LOUIS, MO.—When you ask Why

The next "glad tidings" will be that the fraud has wholly discontinued.

R. K.,ST. LOUIS, MO.—When you ask, Why should ever, man who disagrees with us be called a fakir? you dodge and beg the question. Your question implies that we concede your premises, to wit, that the fact of a man disagreeing with us is sufficient ground to call him a fakir on. Now, this sort of reasoning of yours is dishonest. If you disagree with us in the conclusion that a certain person is fakir, you should be honest, and not substitute premises of your own. You must proceed from OUR premises: either deny that the facts which we allege and upon which ground our conclusions of his being a fakir are faise; or admit that they are right, and then show in what way the inference from them that he is a fakir is not warranted. That is the way intelligent men reason, if they are honest, and honest men if they are intelligent. We never conclude that a man is a fakir from his disagreeing with us. That is a shameless, faise insinuation on your part. We conclude fakir-ism from fakir acts—and that's what hurts you.

"EMERALD," HAVERHILL, MASS.—Taik

"EMERALD," HAVERHILL, MASe.—Talk not of "Party row." The term implies a misconception. Would you say there was a row in the rigging of a ship when it is sailing through a squall? Surely not. No more is there a Party row. The Party is part and parcel of the nation. The evolution that gives it birth must continue to affect it. As capitalism shakes up the economic interests of our people, it effects constant changes. The Party is bound to feel the effect of these. In the caldron of moders Society, there is a constant sizzing and turmoil. This turmoil and sizzing implies the adjustment and readjustment of the component parts. The Party, as an integral part of our body social, cannot be at rest while this process is going on. Within it also sizzing and turmoil must be found, implying a readjustment of kindred elements, with all that that, in turn, implies. To lament over this is to betray utopian notions.

M. W., CLEVELAND, O.—The Kangarous have not capit.ed a thing in New York: Neither the State nor this city's Executive Committee. The Secretary of the New York State Committee is Hugo Yogt. "EMERALD," HAVERHILL, MASS. -Talk

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman atreet, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)

-Thomas Curran. Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party arrouncements can go in that are not in thi, office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of October 10th with J. H. Sauter in the chair. Absent, Keep and Fiebiger, the former excused. The financial report for the week ending October 7th showed receipts, \$130.20; expenditures, \$121,08. Vote on the election of a new member to the N. E. C. resulted: College Point, Sauter none, Weber 10: Richmond County, Sauter 13, Weber 2; New York (Scand.), Sauter 29, Weber none; Woodhaven, Sauter 10, Weber none; New York, Sauter 375, Weber 47; a total for Sauter of 427 and for Weber of 59. The vote electing Sauter, he had been called upon to attend the meeting. The Secretary reported that the general vote on the San Francisco resolutions on the holding of a special national convention had resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the proposition; that he was now at work tabulating the vote and would have it ready for the next issue of THE PEOPLE. Resolved to

Communications: Organizers Keinard and Hickey reported their work, the latter having had very successful meet-B. C. Section Westfield, Mass., reported having joined the Volkszeitung's party. Moved to suspend Section Westfield. Carried. Section Los Angeles, Cal., sent word that Job Harriman had been suspended from membership for treasonable conduct, also that appeal would be taken from the decision of the Section as the offense merits expulsion. The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) sent the following communication:

"64 Hannover street,

Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1899. Comrade A. H. Boal, of Section Los Angeles, Cal., appeals from the decision of Section Les Angeles to suspend Job Harriman from the S. L. P., claiming that said Harriman was found guilty of treasonable conduct, and the gravity of the offense demands nothing short of expulsion.

The National Board of Appeals (pro tem.) hereby calls on the parties interested to present the evidence in this case in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P.

National Board of Appeals (pro tem.), THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary." Charters were granted to Sections Florence, Colo., and Danvers, Mass.

JOHN J. KINNEALY, Recording Secretary.

COLORADO.

FREMONT COUNTY.—The County Convention of the S. L. P. of Fremont Co. was heid at Williamsburg Friday, Sept. 22, 1899. Delegates from Sections Florence, Rockvale and Williamsburg were in attendance, and a turiticket was nominated as follows:
County Clerk—John J. Markham, Rockvale.
County Treasurer—N. F. Clark, Florence.
County Sherin—Tom C. Davies, Brewster.
County Sherin—Tom C. Davies, Brewster.
County Superintendent of Schools—H. J.
Brimble, Williamsburg.
County Coroner—Raisel Poli, Chandler.
County Superintendent of Schools—H. J.
Brimble, Williamsburg.

County Commissioner, Sec. Dis.—s.

Freese, Florence.
The regularly elected N. E. C. was endorsed and a committee appointed to draft resolutions to that effect.

There being three Sections in the County a committee was appointed to attend to the getting of the petition and fill vacancies, subject to the will of the various Sections,

H. J. BRIMBLE, Sec'y.

10WA.

PROCEEDINGS PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION
CLINTON, IA.—The Eighth State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Jowa met
on August 5. It was called to order by Comrade J. A. Raun, of Clinton. Comrade M. J.
Kremer, of Davenport, was elected temporary
chairman. In the absence of the State Secretary, who was unable to attend. Comrade
L. C. Borup, of Clinton, was elected Secretary,
A. Committee on Credentials was chosen as
follows: Comrades Hieck, M. Borup and Wim,
Ziehm. The committee reported that the following comrades were entitled to be seated:
American Section, Davenport—M. J. Kremer,
and Max Hageman.
German Section, Davenport—Carsten Kiehn
and Adolph Ochiert.
Section Clinton—Carl Rieck and Hans Peterson.
... motion was made and carwied to retain the

.. motion was made and carried to retain the temporary chairman and secretary for the ses-

Hageman, Davenport, moved that all members of the S. L. P. present should be allowed to vote. Carried.

A Committee on Resolutions was elected, composed of Comrades P. Raun, M. Hageman and Erie Matson; also a Committee on Revision composed of Comrades Hans Peterson, Adolph Ochlert and Albert Carstensen.

As the proceedings of the last State Convention were written in the German language, with which the present State Secretary was not familiar, it was decided that Comrade Kipp read the said proceedings, which were adopted as read.

REPORT OF SECTIONS.

REPORT OF STATE COMMITTEE.

State Treasurer J. A. Raun read his report, about on the first property of the fir

GENERAL WELFARE.

No other State officers being present, Comrade liageman moved that the regular order of business be deferred to next session and the general welfare of the S. L. P. taken up. Carried.

reneral welfare of the S. L. P. taken up. Carried.

The comrades discussed the new election law in lows which provides for a caucus in each Congressional District at a national election. It was argued that it would prevent the S. L. P. from getting on the ball* in 1896. The State Committee was ordered to gather in formation on that subject.

The State Secretary was also instructed to confer with the State Secretaries of Wisconsin and Minnesota with a view of establishing closer relations with our sister States and to get in ecoperation with said States on all Perty matters.

Comrade Rieck moved that the State Secretary be instructed to ask the National Secretary be instructed to ask the National Secretary

retary for some particulars about the Brussels Conference. Carried.
Several comrades expressed their surprise and disappointment at not seeing anything in the Party papers about said Conference.
On motion the Convention adjourned until Sunday morning, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY.—Convention called to order at 8 o'clock. Comrade Kremer elected chairman and L. C. Borup secretary. Minutes of last session read and approved.

State Secretary C. M. Hostrup read his report which was adopted and placed on file. The New York controversy was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED. That we support the old N. E. C. until the Party at-large can take action on the present controversy.

PESOLVED That we demand that a national

on the present controversy.

RESOLVED, That we demand that a national convention be called immediately for the purpose of restoring peace and order in the Party and deciding upon all questions relative to the welfare of the S. L. P.

PROOF UPON THE PROOF OF THE PRO

RESOLVED. That we recommend the City of Chicago, Ill., as the place to hold such con-

motion the convention adjourned to 1.30

AUGUST 6, 1.20 P. M.—Convention called to order by Comrade Kremer, who was again elected chairman, and Comrade Borup, secre-tary.

elected chairman, and Commune tary.

The Committee on Resolutions was in-structed to draft a State Platform.

The Auditing Committee reported that the books of the Stare treasurer and secretary were found to be correct. On motion the re-port was adopted, and the committee dis-

were found to be correct. On motion the report was adopted, and the committee discharged.

The convention then proceded to nominate candidates for the Fall election.

(The ticket phosen will be round on Page 1 of this issue.)

The election of the State Committee was next in order, and resulted in the choice of the following conrades:

State Organizer, Erie C. Matson. of Clinton. State Secretary, L. C. Borup, of Clinton.

State Treasurer, J. A. Raun. of Clinton.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the Manifest and Platform will be found on Page 1 of this issue.)

It was decided to send a copy of the proceedings of the Convention to THE PEOPLE for publication, and to request the "Workers" Call" to publish it also.

The State Committee was instructed to ascertain what it would cost to have the Manifest and State Platform printed in pamphlet form for propaganda purposes; also to surgest to the National Executive Committee the recessity of having a speaker come to lowa before election.

On motion the Convention adjourned with

necessity of naving a present fore election.

On motion the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P., and all comrades present expressed their satisfaction with the work done.

C. M. NOSTRUP.

C. M. NOSTRUP.
of Jowa.

KANSAS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Socialist Labor Party Ticket for this county is the following, all the candidates being miners:

Treasurer, CHAS. HEISING. County Clerk.
J. H. ROBERTS.
Sheriff,
DAN. O'DONNELL.
Register of Deeds.
STEVE WELSH. ALBERT LEDBETTER. LEWIS LEWIS.

LEWIS LEWIS.

All members of the Party, located in Crawford County, and all sympathizers with the movement are requested to meet with the State Committee in Frontenanc, at 3 p.m., Sunday, October 15th, for the purpose of effecting a county organization. Caleb Lipscomb, candidate for Governor in 1898, will be present, and address the meeting.

E. A. CAIN, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONVENTION
WORCESTER, Mass., at Horticultural Hall,
Front St., Sept. 25, 1893.—Called to order at
9.28 a.m., by Walter J. Hoar, chairman of the
State Committee, who raed the call, and requested nominations for a chairman pro tem.
Ioseph F. Mailoney, Geo. E. Vincens and
D. Goldstien were nominated; Comrade Goldstien declined. The balot relisuited in the
choice of Comrade Malloney: 25 votes, against
20 for Geo. E. Vincens.

D. Goldstien were nominated; Comrade Goldstien declined. The balot relsuited in the choice of Comrade Malloney: 26 votes, against 20 for Geo. E. Vincens.

Comrade Malloney on taking the chair asked the Convention to choose a secretary pro tem.

Jer. O'Fihelly was unanimously elected secretary pro tem.

Voted to elect a committee of three to examine credentials. Geo. R. Peare, Fred E. Nagier. David Goldstien, C. E. Spelman, Geo. H. Wrenn and L. S. Oliver were nominated. The ballot resulted in the choice of Geo. R. Peare, Fred. E. Nagier and D. Goldstien as Committee on Credentials by 27 votes, against 21 for C. E. Spelman, and 19 each for Geo. H. Wrenn and L. S. Oliver.

The committee collecter credentials, and retired to verify them. While the Committee on Credentials were absent. Geo. H. Wrenn moved that the Convention adjourn.

The chairman ruled that the motion to adjourn was not in order until the Convention had organized by choice of permanent officers. C. E. Spelman appealed against the chairs ruling, and the decision of the chair was made the decision of the body by a vote of 25 to 13.

The Committee on Credentials reported that they had received 46 credentials, that 44 of these were entitled to seats, and they reported unfavorably on 2 others.

Voted, that the delegates retire to the sides of the hall, and to step forward to the table when their names were called. The calling of the roll showed 41 delegates present.

Voted, that these delegates be seated.

Motion that the chairman put the motion. This action in so doing was appealed from by Comrade Bokelund. The ruling of the secretary as acting chairman was sustained by the Convention by a vote of 25 to 16.

By vote of 25 to 2 the temporary chairman was made permanent chairman. The temporary secretary was made permanent secretary by acclamation.

Motion to seat John P. Doyle, Samuel Essenback and Ghas. Mavon as substitutes for John

wention by a vote of 23 to 16.
By vote of 25 to 2 the temporary chairman was made permanent chairman. The temporary screetary was made permanent secretary by acclamation.

Motion to seat John P. Doyle, Samuel Essenback and Chas. Mayon as substitutes for John T. Moran, Gustave Sederlund and John R. Brynner, absent delegates from Springfield, After some discussion as to the legality of seating substitutes, the motion was declared lost by vote of 19 to 19.

Voted, to elect a vice-chairman. David Goldstien and Geo. E. Vincens were nominated. At this stage several delegates got up in a discreding manner and left the hall. Geo. H. Wrenn saying that they would not bother the Convention any longer, but would object to any action of the Convention. Geo. E. Vincens having left the hall with the disorderly delegates. Comrade Goldstien was elected vice-chairman by acclamation.

Comrade Alf. E. Jones was elected vice-chairman by acclamation.

Motion that the chairman and secretary of the Convention prefer charges acainst the Farty members among the disorderly delegates. Amendment that the committee on resolutions be instructed to draw up a resolution on the matter. Amendment carried. Voted to elect a committee of five on resolutions. Comrades Peare. Goldstien. Jones, Aver and McDonald were elected a Committee on Resolutions.

Voted to consider the case of the two credentials on which the committee explained that Ward 3 of Worcester was entitled too me delegate, and that two credentials were presented, one of which that of Alphonse L. Auge, was signed by the chairman and secretary of the Ward 3 caucus; the other, that of Denis Doyle, was not signed.

Voted to consider the case of the two credentials of the redentials of Denis Doyle, was not signed.

Voted to consider the roll. The calling of the redeted as illegal.

The credential of C. E. Fenner, of Ward 4, was not overetty filled out, Fenner being appointed to fill the vacancy by the other delegate, S. H. Kissloff from Ward 4. Voted that the credentials of Denis Doyle be r

AFTERNOON SESSION called to order at 3 p.m. by Chairman Malone. The roll call showed that the disorderly delegates, the three delegates from Springfield (who were absent from the forenoon session), and C. H. Nwebers, of Ward 2. Worcester, were absent. Comrade Nyebers came in soon after.

The following candidates were nominated for the respective offices by acclamation: For Governor, Go. R. Peare, of Lynn. For Lieutenant-Governor, James F. Stevens, of Boston.

of Boston.
For Secretary, Frank McDonald, of Stone-For Treasurer, Fred. E. Nagler, of goring-field.

For Auditor, F. A. Forsstrom, of Worcester. For Attorney-General, W. P. J. Skahan, of New Bedford.
Voted that the State Committee be empowered to fill any vacancy or vacancies on the State ticket.
The Committee on Resolutions reported, and Resolutions No. 2 and 3 were adopted. Resolution in favor of Fred S. Carter adopted by accelements.

Jution in favor of Fred S. Carrer auspiced by acclamation.

Voted to elect a committee of three to revise planks of the National Platform, and make them harmonize with the State law, and report to the State committee within one week.

Voted that the State Committee combine the platform, submitted by them to the Convention, with the report of the Committee on Planks, and issue same as Party Platform in this campaign.

Comrades Peare, Jones and Goldstien were elected a Committee on Revision of Planks. Voted that Roberts rules be used in our future conventions.

future conventions.

Voted to adjourn sine die, at 8.45 p.m.

JER. O'FIHELLY, Rec. Sec.

Resolutions Adopted at Convention, Resolution No. 2.—Resolved, That we en-dersolve the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that has been so ably developed and sustained by our National Officiers. Resolution No. 3.—Platform submitted by the

Resolution No. 3.—Piation a
State Committee.
Resolution No. 4, in favor of Comrade Carter.
Resolved, That we recommend to the delegates assembled that they assist financially in the benefit for our comrade Fred S. Carter, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Comrade Carter in his severe illness.

JER. O'FHHELLY, Rec. Sec.

JER. O'FIHELLY, Rec. Sec.

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

The following delegates were present throughout the Convention:
ABINGTON—Jer. O'Fihelly.
CHELSEA—A. L. Winneck, Chas Raine,
Harry Hyams, M. M. Avery, David Goldstien.
EVERETT—AII. E. Jones, Wm. F. Wheeler.
Edwin S. Mayo.
HOLYOKE—F. E. Nagler, Ed. A. Bukland,
Frank L. Buck.
LYNN—Geo. R. Peare, John A. Henley, J. F.
Malloney, Walter Deans.
SPRINGFIELD—Alex. H. Kersting.
STONEHAM—Frank McDonald, Fred E.
Buker.

Buker. WABURN—Jos. J. Curley, Jos. V. Schugel, John O'Dennell.
WORCESTER—Olof Bokelund, Chas H. Nyeberg, John Youngjohn, Waiter J. Hoar, John T. Harkreaves, L. D. Usher.
Disorderly delegates present at early part of fore-noon session, absent the rest of the

CLINTON-Gustave Keesling, John Jacob

CLINTON-Gustave Keesling, John Jacob Heagle. HOLYOKE-August Lehman. SPRINGFIELD-John F. Moran, Gustave Sederlund, Geo. H. Wrenn, Geo. H. Vincens, Francis Grohowski, John R. Brynner, William Ost.

WESTFIELD-C. E. Spelman, L. S. Oliver. WORCESTER-Sumner Mason, Alphonse L. Auge, S. Kissloff, Chas. K. Hardy, Chas. E. Fenner.

Fenner.

John P. Doyle, Samuel Essenback and Chas
Mayon, proposed as substitutes for absent delegates from Springfield, left the hall with the
disorderly delegates.

JER. O'FIHELLY, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE FROM S. C. C.

NOTICE FROM S. C. C.
WORCESTER.—At a special meeting of the
State Central Committee, held Tuesday night
and after careful consideration that as the
work of the Secretary of the committee requires the whole of his attention, it was voted
to pay the secretary the sum of \$10 per week
in addition to the monthly salary, beginning
Oct. 1st, ending Nov. 10th; during this time
the Secretary will aid all committees in preparing for the caucuses in the coming city
elections.

the Secretary will aid all committees in preparing for the caucuses in the coming city elections.

In the cities of Chicopee, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Malden, New Bedford, Northampton, Fittsfield, Somerville, Springfield, and Taunton, the last day for holding the municipal convention will be on the 20th November, the last day for holding caucuses will be the 16th of November, the last day for the sending out the caucus calls will be on the 2d of November.

In the cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lowell, Lynn, Medford, Newburyport, North Adams, Salem, Woburn and Worcester, the last day for the holding of conventions will be on the 27th of November, the last day for the holding of caucuses will be on the 23rd of November, the last day for the sending out of the caucus calls will be on November 9th. In those cities which come under the Boston act, the last day for the holding of conventions is on the 22d of November, the last day for the sending out of the caucus calls will be on the 31st of October.

Those committees which experience any trouble in preparing for the coming election should notify the secretary as early as possible. The work should begin at once, the enrolment of the Socialist voters would be an aid in our State campaign work.

L. D. USHER.

REVERE.—The first Suffolk Senatorial Convention was held last Friday night in Revere, Mass., and Byron Efford was nominated for Senator. Arthur L. Winneck, of Chelwea, was elected a member of the Central Committee, and the following comrades were elected a District Committee: Max Brau and Burns, of Chelsea; Montgomery, of Revere, and Senes, of East Boston. The district comprises Winthrop, Chelsea, Rever and Ward 1, of Boston.

DISTRICT PRESS COMMITTEE, S. L. P.
October 8, 1899.

October 8, 1899.

GREATER BOSTON Branch. S. L. P., Auxiliary.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Auxiliary of Greater Boston will be held at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington Street, Boston, at 7 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 15, 1899. A full attendance is urgently desired as important business will come before the meeting. By order of the Executive Committee, WILLIAM J. CORCORAN, Jr., Secy.

NEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK.—Open-air meetings in New York and Brooklyn.

Saturday, October 14th.

Amsterdam ave. and 99th st., Borough of Manhattan.

Tenth and Myrtle aves., Borough of Brook-lyne.

Pennsylvania and Atlantic aves., Borough of Brooklyn. Broadway and Jefferson ave., Borough of Brooklyn.

Monday, October, 18th.

Market and Grand sts., Bor. of Manhattan.
Ludlow and Grand sts., Bor. of Manhattan.
Rivington and Clinton sts., Bor. of Man-

Rivington and Clinton sts., Bor. of Manhattan.

Tuesday, Oct. 17th.

Ave. B. and 7th st., Bor. of Manhattan.

Tuesday, Oct. 17th.

Ave. B. and 7th st., Borough of Manhattan.

2d st. and 1st ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

Soth st. and Ave. A. Borough of Manhattan.

Soth st. and Ave. Bor. of Manhattan.

Sth st. and 2d ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

Wednesday, Oct. 18th.

Sth st. and 2d ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

15th st. and 2d ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

27th st. and 1st ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

Thursday, Oct. 18th.

5d st. and 1oth ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

5th st. and 1oth ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

5th st. and 1oth ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

5th st. and 1oth ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

3d st. and 1oth ave., Bor. of Manhattan.

3d ave. and 4ist st., and 3d ave. and 56th st., Borough of Brooklyn.

On Sunday evening. 8 o'clock, at the

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.-The tour of omrade N. L. Grist in this county is as fol-

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The tour of Comrade N. L. Grist in this county is as follows:
Saturday, Oct. 14, Yonkers, N. Y.
Monday, Oct. 16, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Tuesday, Oct. 17, Mt. Kirco, N. Y.
Wedneaday, Oct. 18, Peckskill, N. Y.
Thursday, Oct. 19, Sing Sing, N. Y.
Friday, Oct. 20, Tarrytewn, N. Y.
Saturday, Oct. 21, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Saturday, Oct. 21, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
The speaker will address meetings in the several wards of Yonkers each night, beginning on Monday, Oct. 23, for two weeks, ending Nov. 6.
ALHANY.—The convention of the S. L. P.
of Albany was held on September 22d, and the following ticket was placed in nomination:
For County Treasurer.
Arthur H. Hargraves.
For Mayn—Geo. H. Stevenson.
For Comptroller—John B. Waldbillig.
For Recorder—George Elze.
For City Treasurer—Harry McColloch.
For President of Common Council—George Du Bois.
For Justices of City Court (long term)—Aug.
Kessler. (Short term)—George C. Du Bois.
For Justices of City Court (long term)—Aug.
Kessler. (Short term)—George C. Du Bois.
For Assessors (long term)—Frank Schulz and Wm. Mordach: (short term)—Frank Schulz and Wm. Mordach: (short term)—Frank Schulz and Joseph Reiter.

Fraternally,
GEO. H. STEVENSON,
See'y of Convention.

DANIEL DE LEON'S TOUR. Alkany-Wednesday, October 11th.
Schenectady-Thursday, Oct. 12th.
Gloversville- Friday, Oct. 13th.
Syracuse-Sunday, Oct. 15th.
Syracuse-Sunday, Oct. 15th.
Bullalo-Tuesday, Oct. 17th.

BROOKLYN.—Archie Jarrold will lecture on Sunday, October 15, 1899, at Wurzler's Hall, 135 Washington street, upon "Middle Class Municipal Ownership vs. Socialist Municipal

GREEN CO .- The ticket in Catskill is:

Ownership."

GREEN CO.—The ticket in Catskill is:

Member of Assembly.
C. M. RULAND.
School Commissioner.
A. E. CERREN.
Supervisor.
A. C. FRANCHER.
Town Clerk.
H. T. CRAMER.
Justices.
DANIEL I. MINER.
SYLVESTER L. DUNCAN,
SASSSSOTS.
D. WILLIS PALMER.
SIMON HOCK.
HENRY SCHMIDT.
Commissioner of Highways,
MARTIN SCHLENKER.
Constablesr.
WILLIAM KRIGER,
CALVEN GIFFORD.
ANDREW BANACH.
Inspectors of Election,
1st Dist.—James G. Doll,
Charles F. Winans.
2d Dist.—Jos. Thorn.
Frank J. Olmsted.
4th Dist.—Con. Hammer.
William A. Plank,
James Egnor.
2d Dist.—Benj. Weiss,
Chris. Schlinker.
6th Dist.—Benj. Weiss,
Chris. Schlinker.
6th Dist.—Benj. Weiss,
Cooc. Cook.
It make quite a large ticket, but it is a good one; every man on it is well known and worthy of every man's respect and vote, and we expect a large vote on them.
A. E. CERREN,
Organizer of Section Catskill.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND.—Open-air agitation meetings for week commencing Oct. 16th. Monday evening, Oct. 16—Brooklyn and Clarke aves. Tuesday evening, Oct. 17.—Pearl and Den-

son aves. Wednesday evening, Oct. 18.—Clarke ave.

S. SCHULBERG'S ITINERARY. N. SCHILLBERG'S ITINERARY.

At Wood's Run, Oct. 13.

13th Ward, Pittsburg, Oct. 14.

S. L. P. Headquarters, Pittsburg, Oct. 15.

Erie Oct. 16, 17 and 18.

Polk, Oct. 19.

Stoneboro, Oct. 20.

Grove City, Oct. 21.

Pardce, Oct. 22.

Grove City, Oct. 29.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

H Feldman, Providence, R. I.
J. Wittum, Alhambra, Cal.
Joseph Morton, Fort Bragg, Cal.
Theo. Tresek, Philadelphia, Ps.
List No. 222, Section Yonkers, N. Y.
233,
230,
231,
230,
Batavia, N. Y.
P. C. Petersen, San Pedro, Cal.

General Agitation Fund.

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO:
M. Strauss, "Eibe," Flat 5.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street,
Room 7.

LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
MCKEESPORT, PA.:
John Flynn, 832 Lyncoln street. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street

PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue. PANTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Boudreau, & Lucas street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. A. Dickins. 34 South 11th street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206. Olneyville, R. L. READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.

Frank '. Fogurty, 265 Front street.

wednesday and Guage street.

Thursday evening, Oct. 19.—Westside Market House.
Friday evening, Oct. 20.—Starkweather and Pelton avenues.

elton avenues.

Saturday, evening, Oct. 2ist.—Public Square.
Section Cleveland, per Central Committee,
FRANK ERBEN. Org.
W. F. STEER, Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pardoe, Oct. 22.
Grove City, Oct. 23.
Jackson Center, Oct. 24.
Stoneboro, Oct. 25th.
Sharon, Oct. 25th.
New Castle, Oct. 27 and 28.
VAL. REMMEL, Secretary.

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P. Frieseme, Jr., 238 Arndt street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmain, 655 W. 19th street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison avenue.

LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Leonard C. Thompson, S. L. P. headquarters, Calumet Building, Church street. NEW HAVEN, CONN. F. Serrer, 21 Nash street.

Max Keller, 1016 Hope street,
Sam. Clark, 2375 Letterly street, Kensing-

RICHMOND, VA.

J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings at. J. E. Madisor, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poeling, 2140 College avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Room 14, Myer's Block.

John Barnivill, 607 Second street. VANCOUVER. B. C. W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Ca-bins, Carroll street.

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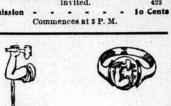
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HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquart of 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., 118 110th street, New York. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room a from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every eving. Subscriptions for this paper received

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 28, T. & L. A., meets every second and four Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th sixe Secretary K. Wallberg.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTE AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 61 of & & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th stre-Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. second and fourth Sunday of every most 10.30 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th st. scription orders taken for the Scand. Second Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

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SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the has of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Sprise field avenue, Newark, N. J.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Hendquare 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Frie at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartman, Pro-ident; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 18

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